REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8043 —New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*		*In Advance.*	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.		*In Advance.*	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	15	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½

As. line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, Double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

These are for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1
Each succeeding lines ..... 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our resent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "AFRICA," 2,631 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. Heaman, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 14th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

November 1874.			
Leaves BOMBAY	14	Leaves Tuticorin	22
„ Ratnagherry	15	„ Colombo	23
„ Nagapatam	16	„ Negapatam	26
„ Goa	16	„ Pondicherry	27
„ Carwar	16	„ Beaurie	29
„ Mangalore	17	„ Manapolam	30
„ Cannanore	18	„ Cocoonada	Dec. 1
„ Tellicherry	18	„ Visagapatam	2
„ Calicut	19	„ Bimlipatam	3
„ Beypore	19	„ Gopalpore	3
„ Cochin	20	„ False Point	4
„ Alleppy	20	Arrives at CALCUTTA	6

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line to hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atchen, Padang & d Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

Intermediate Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Ooteil, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,680 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

November 1874.		December 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	20	Leave BUSREH	9
„ Kurrachee	24	„ Mahomerah	7
„ Gwadur	25	„ Koweit	8
„ Muscat	27	„ Bushire	11
„ Jask	28	„ Linga	16
„ Gwadur	1	„ Bunder Abbas	17
„ Linga ... December	1	„ Jask	18
„ Bushire	4	„ Muscat	20
„ Fao	5	„ Gwadur	24
„ Mahomerah	5	„ Kurrachee	25
Arrive BUSREH	6	Arrive BOMBAY	28

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H P., Commander W. J. Hutchinson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16th November 1874, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,680 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PEHLWAN, Commander Cotar, will leave on TUESDAY, the 17th November, at 5 P.M., for uncerroted Ports :—Burney, Rutnagherri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa (Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned at his Office, Bazar Gate Street, the house of HOWJEE ROOPCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Manekchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burman Ghalliee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., to 203.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines. Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	52	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

FIRST STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
"AUSTRALIA," to sail about the middle of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO Ex RAJPOOT are requested to PAY FREIGHT DUE AT ONCE or Goods will be landed, and all claims against Ship must be sent to Captain ANDREW, at the Office of Cursetjee Edulji Tailiash, on or before the 14th instant, as no claim will be admitted after the Ship sails.

J. R. ANDREW,
Commander Rajpoot.

Bombay, 10th November 1874.

Established 1751.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,....Sz. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ....Sz. 0d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

		s. d.	£	d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs. at	6 0	12	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „ at	6 0	7	10
12 Table Forks	40 „ at	6 0	12	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „ at	6 0	7	10
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „ at	6 0	3	12
1 Soup Ladle	11 „ at	6 0	3	6
4 Sauce ditto	12 „ at	6 0	3	18
4 Salt Spoons			2	2
12 Tea ditto	14 „ at	6 0	4	11
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1	5
			£87	14

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing Supplementary Price Lists of Watches, Clocks and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay ;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

S.S. HINDOSTAN, 3,113 Tons, November 16th.
S.S. CATHAY, 2,982 „ „ 23rd to Southampton.
S.S. PERSIAN, 2,233 „ „ 30th November.
S.S. MALWA, 2,233 „ Dec. 7th to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz. :—Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 17th Nov. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. THIBET, (2,333 tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed on the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 14th Nov. 1874.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd November 1874.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 14th Nov., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship CEYLON, 2,111 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain G. N. Heeves, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 10th November 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Fire Pumps, Old Iron, &c., &c.

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Metal Mart, Byculla,

3 Second-hand Fire Pumps.
2 Ditto ditto incomplete.
3 Steam Engines.

A quantity of old iron, broken earthenware, pipes, empty casks, galvanized water pipes, fittings, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

MERJEE, JOHNSTONE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties at Pydowne and Parell Road near Bhendy Bazaar.

On MONDAY, the 16th November, 1874, at 4 P. M., Messrs. MERJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co will sell by Public Auction at the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Ganoba Babanjee, an insolvent, the following landed properties, viz. :—

Both Properties will be put up into one lot.

Firstly.—All that piece of Government ground, with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house built thereon, situate at Parell Road, near Bhendy Bazaar without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mandvie, fronting the said Parell Road, on the East side thereof, containing by admeasurement about 190 and two-ninths square yards, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 613, and bounded on the East by the chawl of the premises hereinafter secondly described, on the West by the said Parel Road, on the North by the premises hereinafter secondly described, and on the South by the property of Krishnatoon Govindjee, and the said house assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 37.

Secondly.—All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-house and chawl built thereon, situate at Parell Road, near Bhendy Bazaar, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement about 344 square yards, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 813, and bounded on the East by the open passage of the Water Supply Reservoir and Parell Road, on the North by the premises hereinafter firstly described, and on the South by the property of Krishnatoon Govindjee, and the said house assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 38.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, pointed, glass, and porcelain ware, English-built broughgam, at the mission House, opposite the Napier Foundry, New Foras Road, Byculla.

This DAY SATURDAY, the 14th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the mission House, Byculla, the handsome Household Furniture of the Rev. George Ledgard, consisting of English and cut glass wares, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, tea, electro-plated spoons and forks, dessert and fish knives and forks, carry dishes, cruet, pickle, and liquor frames, egg frame, tea and coffee services, dish covers, fruit stand, table candlesticks, Mappin's best plated cutlery, and handsomely carved black walnut and other furniture comprising dining, drawing room, sofa, round, pier, card, and loo covers, kapet, bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, a handsome China camphorwood large wardrobe, clothes presses, wine tables, China bathing tub, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a fine collection of choice plants, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A handsome Light Four-seated Open Carriage by Peters and Sons, nearly new.

A ditto English-built Hansom by Evan.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass, and Porcelain ware, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, &c., the property of T. B. Perrin, Esq., the same comprises, rich engraved and thin stem glassware, handsome green bordered and rich gold Grecian key pattern dinner services, rich plain and gold breakfast do, handsome turquoise blue and gold dessert service of Minton China, a very rich gold bordered do, very handsome tea service of bellock China, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hot-water curry dishes, hot-water plates, cruet-stand, tea kettle, waiter, tea tray, toast rack, a set of best plated Lily pattern spoons and forks, handsome dessert knives and forks with mother o'pearl handles, table candlesticks, cutlery, linen, &c., richly carved seasoned blackwood furniture, made to order, su h as a set of dining table in 5 pieces for 16 persons, a round do. for 6 persons, handsome sideboard, Malet pattern dining room chairs, dumb waiter, handsome cabinet, elegantly carved screens, richly carved circular, pier and sofa tables, handsome Eagli h pattern full backed sofas, ottoman, easy and drawing room chairs, lady's elegantly carved writing and work tables, splendid pier glasses, handsome gilt console tables with marble tops, whatnot, tea-poys, handsome plated 4-light arcand chandelier, handsome English iron four-post bedsteads, cane and reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and linen presses, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, plants, hunting saddles, a set of English brass mounted carriage harness, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A first class English built mail-Phaeton by the celebrated builders Holland and Holland of Oxford Street, London, nearly new.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Government Gate Road, Parell, opposite Lowjee Castle.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., the property of James Soden, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built broughham, a fast-trotting Australian Horse, &c., at No. 166, Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Broughams, Horse, &c., the property of D. B. Coppel, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated Glass and Porcelainware, a new Billiard Table, by Bennett, &c., at No. 66, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, a new Billiard Table by Bennett, &c., the property of G. A. Kittredge Esq., changing his Residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., at No. 161, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. A. V. Ward, Presidency Surgeon.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL COMPANY.

—The Undersigned has RETURNED to BOMBAY, and resumed CHARGE of the BUSINESS of this AGENCY.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.—The St. ANDREW'S MEDAL will be PLAYED for on the mornings of SATURDAY, the 28th, and MONDAY, the 30th instant, Play to commence both mornings at 6-15 sharp.

Should a sufficient number of Members compete, a handicap on the Medal Scores will be arranged, Prize a Club Cup.

H. W. JONES,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

13th November 1874.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—An INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifteen (Rs. 15) equivalent to £1-9-0 per Share being at the rate of TWELVE PER CENT. per annum on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half year ending 30th June 1874 will be paid at this Office, to the Shareholders in India on and after the Seventeenth instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS at this Agency will be CLOSED from this date to the Twenty-fifth instant inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 12th November 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

BIRMAN FAIR IN THE NERBUDDA VALLEY.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

It is hereby notified that, for the convenience of VISITORS to the ANNUAL FAIR, about to be HELD at BIRMAN, on the banks of the Nerbudda river, near Narsinghpur, First, Second and Third Class Return Tickets will be issued on and after WEDNESDAY the 18th instant, between the Bombay, Byculla, Poona or Nasik Stations and the Gadarwara Kareli or Narsinghpur Stations of the Railway at single fares for the double journey ; and that they will be available for return on any day up to and including Saturday the 12th December next

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th November 1874.

NOTICE.—MR. E. PLANQUE having retired from our Firm on the 1st of October last, our Business at Havre and Bombay is continued from that date under the style of

VINAY & Co.

PLANQUE, VINAY & Co.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

NOTICE.—MR. ROBERT FABRIS, of London, has this day been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm.

Mr. JOHN ROUX, at Bombay, has power to sign our Firm by procuration from this date.

VINAY & Co.

Havre, 1st October 1874.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

APARTMENTS in the FORT.—BOARD and RESIDENCE in a Private Family or Board only. Apply T. W. F., *Gazette* Office.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to obtain the SERVICES of a COACH for an examination in Civil Engineering. Address DELTA, Office of this Paper.

A MARRIED COUPLE or TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and RESIDENCE in a Family at Colaba. Apply *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED by the Advertiser, employment as Cashier, or otherwise good Accountant, and can give unexceptionable references, address, A. B. C., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

THE SITUATION for a CORRESPONDING CLERK at ADEN is filled up. No further applications need therefore be made.

FOR SALE, a Handsome Roomy English-built LANDAU. Suitable for a Family. Cheap. Address "P.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a GREY PONY, 5 years, 13-1 high with good action. Price Rs. 150. Apply to Messrs. R. SCOTT and Co., Girgaum Stables.

FOR SALE, a handsome ARAB HORSE, 14-1 aged between 5 and 6, quiet, and with excellent paces. Price Rs. 400, very suitable for a Lady. Address L., care of the Manager of this Paper.

FOR SALE, a ROOMY BAROUCHE, and PAIR of large GREY AGED HORSES, LAMPS, HARNESS, &c. Price Rs. 1,000. To View, Address MALABAR, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a neat MINIATURE BROUGHAM and handsome FLEA-BITTEN ARAB HORSE, LAMPS, HARNESS, &c. Price Rs. 750. To View, Address MALABAR, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, in KHAMGAUM, a BUNGALOW near Cotton Mart and Presses, which was occupied by Messrs. Manmaughten & Co., for last two years. For terms write to F. J. KELAWALLA, Khamgaum.

LOST, on the 7th November, a bundle of Steamer Certificates, belonging to Hormusjee and Jamsetjee, Dubashes, from Borah Bazar St. to Apollo Bunder, by Heerjeebhoy Framjee. Whoever brings them to their Office, Victoria Building, will receive a Reward of R. 10.

NOTICES.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADEVEE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood and Teakwood and Gold Gilt Furniture for Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bed-room, Offices, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, from Baby's Cots, Cradles, Folding Chairs, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds, Swing Cots, Tents, &c., of all sizes, Brass Canopies, Tents, Tent Beds, Child's Beds, Swing Cots, and Reclining Chairs, Rocking Horses of all sizes.

DRESSING TOILET GLASSES, Ebony and Mahogany wood with or without marble top.

ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS of one and two seats, Wooden and Tin Tubs for bath-rooms. Heat Bath Tubs, Foot Tubs and Cans.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY LAMPS, Police Hand Lanterns, Round Hanging Globes, plain and flowered, Argand Hanging Globes, plated and bronzed Kerosine Hanging Lamps, Camera Globes, Pictures in frames, Travelling Portmanteaus of all sizes and description.

MILLINERY.—Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Kid Gloves, Straw Hats, Dresses, Ladies' Hoods, Children's Straw Hats, Cloaks, Frocks, Hoods, Caps, &c. &c., Air Pillows, Beds, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Scented Soap in boxes and bars, Scents, Children's Toys, Sewing Machines, &c., Marble Toys, Flower Vases, Bird Cages, Children's Boots and Shoes.

CROCKERIES.—Dinner sets, Breakfast sets, Wine Coolers, Electro-plated Cruet Stands, Pitcher, and other sundries, &c., Cut Tumblers, Glasses, Wine Jugs, Beer and Water Jugs, complete sets, &c.

CRETONNES, CHINTZ, REPS, DAMASKS, VELVETS, plain and flowered, of all colours and description, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, silk and woollen, for furniture, &c., Carpet Foot-stools, Carpet Rolls and Borders, Carpets in pieces, of sizes, Tea Trays in sets.

SINGLE HARNESSES and BUGGY WHIPS, &c., &c., Feather Pillows, large China Vases, China Coffee and Tea Canisters, China Mats, Rattan Chairs.

RAILWAY RUGS, Table Covers, Copper Kettles round and oval-shaped.

J. N. further begs to state that he would be glad to receive orders for making furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to Repair, Re-line and Polish (French) carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c., either at the residence of Customers or in his Establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and having furnished from his Establishment, Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to His Highness the Holkar of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattyawar, and many other Native Chiefs, J. N. hopes for a continuance of their kind support.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,
MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED, 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to have made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.
BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.
THE LATEST DESIGNS in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding hoods.
SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Dennark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coach-boxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.
CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of door-way.
SINGLE and double-seated, circular-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.
STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting hoods convertible into Waggonettes, T. Cart, or Stanhope, at pleasure.
TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog-Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.
C. AND INDIAN SPRINGS for grasshopper spring, octagon, and side sweep Buggies.
SIMPSON'S improved Dog-Cart, hung low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring shafts.
S. AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.
CHA BANG, 4-in-hand Coaches, Canoe-shaped, and other Drags.
STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore and other Princes, estimated for and complete in the best taste.
PALANKEEN COACHES.
HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.
THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up, full size, for inspection and approval.
DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS certain persons publicly advertise themselves as the "APPOINTED AGENTS of Messrs. J. BROADWOOD and SONS, PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS," the Undersigned are directed to state that such persons have not any authority to so advertise themselves, and further, that Messrs. J. BROADWOOD and SONS have no APPOINTED AGENTS in India or elsewhere.

S. ROSE & Co.,
The Bombay Musical Depot.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key lever escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed : C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED
PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN and PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially of Bilousness.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul, and they are
EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE.
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE, OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,
LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

FOR SALE BY ALL PERFUMERS AND DRUGGISTS.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
The best and safest remedy for
COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
COLDS,
HOARSENESS,
CONSUMPTION (Incipient),
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,
A purely vegetable sweetmeat, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
[London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Agents for Bombay :—TREACHER & Co.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SHERRIES.	Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 36	0 ...
AMONTILLADO, fine	32	0 ...
OLOROSO, pale, soft, fine flavour	36	0 ...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale	30	0 ...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine.	28	0 ...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	28	0 ...
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner Wine	25	0 ...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22	0 ...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	18	0 ...
MARSALA	16	0 ...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine.	32	0 ...

PORTS.			
SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine bouquet and character		32	0 17 0
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour		27	0 15 0
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity		18	0 ...

CHAMPAGNES.			
F. GIESLER & Co.'s "F for India" brand		42	0 23 0
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s, Finest Dry		42	0 23 0
TREACHER & Co.'s, Finest Creaming		42	0 23 0
DRY SHILLERY		36	0 19 0
FINE SPARKLING		30	0 ...

CLARETS.			
BORDEAUX	Excellent Cup or	9	8 ...
PETIT MEDOC..	Breakfast Wines	12	0 ...
MEDOC, Superior		15	0 9 0
SAINT JULIEN, good Dinner Wine		20	0 ...
CHATEAU LA-ROSE..	Superior After	23	0 14 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX	Dinner Wines	30	0 16 0

SAUTERNES.			
HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine		30	0 ...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour		22	0 ...
BARSAC, light Table Wine		18	0 ...

BURGUNDIES.			
CHAMBERTIN		28	0 15 0
POMMARD		24	0 13 0
MACON		22	0 12 0
BEAUNE		18	0 10 0
CHABLIS		16	0 ...
RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White		36	0 20 0

HOCKS.	Quarts.	Pints.
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 32	0 18 0
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN.	40	0 22 0
JOHANNISBERG (STILL)	40	0 ...
LIEBFRAUMILCH „	36	0 19 0
RUDESHEIM „	30	0 16 0
NIERSTEIN „

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 13TH NOVEMBER.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market continues to show little animation, the daily reports since the closing of business here for the holidays, having been almost a repetition of each other, but the tendency is evidently still towards lower prices the only alteration in spot quotations being a decline in yesterday's message of 1/16d. per lb. in Ginned Broach. Arrival Cotton, according to private advices, is also lower, Good Fair Ginned Broach February-March shipment being quoted yesterday at 6¾d. against Reuter's quotation on the previous day of 6¾d. per lb.

This morning's market opened quiet but unchanged, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 5,000. In New York prices were also unaltered both for ready and future delivery, showing, that even there, but little importance is attached to the last estimate of the crop given by the Agricultural Bureau. In the face of the continued heavy receipts, this is not to be wondered at, as even if indicating nothing else, they show that the condition so far is better than was predicted, and unfavourable reports must therefore be received with caution until verified by signs of a falling off in the supplies. Yesterday's receipts at the ports were 28,000 bales, and the exports to Great Britain 15,000, making the totals since the beginning of September, 927,000, and 303,000 bales, against 725,000 and 214,000 bales, respectively, up to this date last year; or an excess of 202,000 bales in the receipts, and 89,000 bales in the exports to Great Britain.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market continues as before dull and inanimate; nor is there any important change to notice in general produce.

Yesterday's Bank of England return is rather more favourable; the proportion of the reserve to liabilities having improved from 37¼ to 39¼ per cent. The improvement is more in the character, than the extent, of the changes which have taken place during the week—as shown by the increase in the reserve and decrease in discounts—while 6 month's sight bills being still discountable at 3½ per cent. evinces no apprehension of dearer money in the open market.

CONSOLS this morning were again quoted at 93¾ and French Rentes at 98½; Bar Silver has advanced to 53d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE yesterday opened with an upward tendency, which has become more marked to-day, rates being now fully 1/16d per rupee higher than they closed for last mail. The advance is due entirely to a pressure to sell on the part of the banks, as there is nothing of importance offering in the shape of private paper, nor any prospect of it for some time to come. We quote:—

Bank Bills 6 month's sight	.....	1s. 10¾d. per rupee.
Credits	do.	.....1s. 10 13/16d. to ⅞ "
Documents	do.	.....1s. 10¾d. to 15/16 "

On Calcutta we have not heard of any amount of business, but there is evidently more desire to sell than buy, demand bills having declined to par and 60 day's sight to 7/16d discount. GOVERNMENT PAPER is weak and tending downwards, business in Fours being reported at Rs 102¾ Fours and a half we quote nominally at Rs 103½ to ¾; Fives and a half Rs. 109½.

The SHARE MARKET generally is dull with a declining tendency, although for some Spinning Companies, transactions have taken place at a slight advance. Speculation however is evidently going out of the market, and as the busy season approaches we may look for a gradual decline in values.

COTTON yesterday was firm with an active enquiry for new crop, but to-day, with quieter accounts from Liverpool and the upward tendency in Exchange, buyers have again withdrawn, and prices nominally are slightly lower. The purchases being made on European account, as a rule are evidently against previous sales at higher rates than are now current as the equivalents of to-day's rates were in sterling, are generally quiet 8¼d. per lb. over Liverpool quotations. Some small lots of new Cotton are beginning to come in, but nothing of any moment can be expected for another week yet.

FREIGHTS by steamer are steady at £2-5 ready £2 11-3 for January £2-12-6 February and £2-15-0 for March loading. By sailing ship for immediate shipment there is no actual quotation, but a fair number of forward charters have been made and are still offering. Iron ships for March loading are offered at £2-10 to Liverpool, and are in demand at the same rate for April loading; wooden vessels may be quoted at 2s. 6d. per ton less.

PIECE GOODS have been decidedly active to day, and from the bazaar, clearances of about 500 packages are reported. Prices have not quotably advanced, but we are evidently coming into a generally more active business consequent on the favourable prospects up-country, and the actual setting in of the season.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	paid up.	Last div. declared.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90 xd
22,000	1,000	all	12 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	12p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	745
10,000	500	375	12p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	625
6,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200xcum
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	200
40,000	121½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 xd
10,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	175
15,000	250	187½	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	116xd
40,000	25	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	34½

PRESS COMPANIES.

100	5,000	2,850	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,750
200	2,000	1,100	50 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	760
100	500	all	12p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co	630
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	1,010
200	1,000	200 00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	2,000	11,000	100ps	Apollo Press Co	4,000
1000	5:1	all	..	Berar Company (New) ..	575
200	2,000	all	400ps.	Bombay Press Co	1,200
200	500	all	250 p.c.	Do New	675
350	1,000	1,000	65 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	..	275ps.	Carwar Company	700
500	1,500	all	700ps	Colaba Press Co	4,500xd.
250	2,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co	2,000
150	2,500	all	Rs.225	Fort Press Co	1,300
200	2,000	2,000	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	325
300	5:1	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,46;	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	450
2.0	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co	490
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co. Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	130 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press	1,550
200	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Samson's Press Co	1,050
400	250	75	45 p.c.	Sindh Press Co	375
100	1,000	750	Rs. 75	Sindh and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
120	2,500	1,250	Rs. 50	Victoria Press, Madras	750
150	250	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
400	1,000	all	100 ps*	Volkart's United Press Co	950

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

62	1,250	all	150*	Alexandra Spinning	1,515
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	3,150
300	2,000	all	...	Shownuggur M. & P. Co	2,050
200	1,000	all	200ps*	Bombay United	1,235
1,864	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	280 xd
500	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,085
2 0 0	2,000	all	103p.c	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,085
1,500	1,250	all	125p.c	Fleming S. W. Co	1,190
1,500	1,000	all	115ps*	Great Eastern	1,485
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,425
716	1,000	all	115p.c	Jeewraj Balloo K'lls	1,200
500	1,000	1,(0	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,200
300	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	1,400
350	1,000	550	65 p.c*	Madras U. Spinning	1,200
1,(0	1,000	all	...	Manockji Petit's	1,415
99	1,0:1	1	20 p.c*	Morarjee Spinning	1,385
4,0 0	100	all	80*	Oriental	315
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	290
407	1,000	1,000	150 p.c.	Sonderdas Spinning	1,155
800	1,000	25	31 p.c	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 62	Colaba Land Co	1,340
5,000	100	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	145
750	4,000	2,000	20 p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,450
24,000	1,000	all	15 p.c.	Port Grening Land Company, Limited	315

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	218-20	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	108-13	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	13-10½	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£10	108-3-1	do.	Do. New Shares

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation		
.....	25	10½	...	Bank of China
.....	25	...	...	East India Bank
.....	201	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,000	240p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,140
1,000	50	all	41p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	...	300	9 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155
2,150	200	100	5 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld	100
4,000	...	all	7 p.c	Mechanics' Build'g Co	15
.....	500	all	45 p.c.	Thacker & Co	370
.....	250	all	40 p.c	Vegna Patent Slip Co	50

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 7th November 1874.

	Open, 1,278½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		1,44,212	1	0
Merchandize		1,99,156	5	0
Electric Telegraph		701	0	0
Earth Trains		630	0	0
	Total Rs.	3,45,399	6	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,205½ miles	Total Rs.	3,58,573	2	1
	Decrease Rs.	13,173	12	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE VICTOR, 399 tons, Captain R. Paige, will sail to-day for Goham near Cochin, in ballast.

THE SHIP DRAT, 1,020 tons, Captain H. T. Buisagul, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shield (July 2nd), with a cargo of 1,749 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. HARALD HAARFAGRE, 1,353 tons, Captain J. Heltberg, sailed yesterday for Aden, Hoodoodo, and Jeddah, with a general cargo, and seven hundred and sixty-six pilgrims.

THE S.S. PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain W. Pead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa, (November 11th), with a general cargo and Mr. Limjee Cowasjee and fifty one deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same port, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Malvan.—Mr. and Mrs. Heston. For different ports.—Twenty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain J. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. J. G. Pope, Col. Loughton and servant, Mr. Fortas, infant, and three servants, Captain Lucas and three servants, Mr. Walton, Mr. H. T. Henderson, Mr. Dorabjee Rustomjee, Mr. F. Fedden and three servants, Col. Frances, Mr. Mussay, and Assistant Apoth W. Church and servant, For different ports—Seventeen deck passengers,

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. THIBET, 1,671 tons, Captain C. H. Eastley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton (October 13th), via the Suez Canal with the following passengers:—From Southampton—Captain Henry, Mr. and Miss Sexton, Mrs. Marryat, Miss Young, Mr. and Mrs. Pendlebury and infant, Miss Angus, Mr. and Mrs. Birchfly, Miss Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Moorhouse and infant, seven German Missionaries, Major and Mrs. Stevens, Captain and Mrs. Morris, Lieut. Hay, Captain and Mrs. Shepherd, Col. Hunter, Mr. D. Martin, Mrs. Forbes, Mr. Beattie, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Robson, and four children, Mr H. Brock, Mr. G. S. Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. Cameron. From Suez—Mr. deSaone. She brought the following cargo:—2 cases millinery, 5 cases carriages, 2 cases silver plates, 1,335 packages piece goods, 22 bales twist, 148 cases wine, 1 case boats, 1 case thread, 8 cases perfumery, 3 packages paper, 34 cases provisions, 2 packages machinery, 5 packages paint, 14 packages samples, 10 cases oilmanstores and preserves, 10 cases fruits, 10 bottles quick silver, 225 kegs red lead, 85 kegs whiting, 307 packages merchandize, 2 cases pictures, and 28 cases sundries.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	H M S Malabar	Evans	Portsmouth, Oct 7.
	Thibet (s)	Eastley	Southampton, Oct 13.
	Phlox (s)	Pead	Goa, Nov 11.
	Drat	Buisagul	Shield, July 2.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Day Dream	Nacoda	Jeddah & Hoodooda.
	Blair Athol	Taylor	Calcutta.
	Harold Harfager (s)	Holtberg	Aden, Hoodooda and Jeddah.
	Phlox (s)	Pead	Coast and Goa.
	India (s)	Henderson	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The barque Victor, Paige, to Goham, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kurrachee, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Thibet, to China, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Timor s, 4 hogsheads portwine, Merwanjee Maneckjee.
Parana s, 25 boxes soap, Abdool Tyab Futayally.

FROM LONDON.

Malana s, 12 cases port & 30 cases hock, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Hydaspes s, 50 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Teviot s, 69 casks empty soda water bottles B M Punthuckey; 51 casks empty soda water bottles, S E Scokia.
Virago s, 20 cases brandy, Alsen Riebe & Co.
Rajpoot, 50 cases copper, Sir Charles Forbes & Co; 255 boxes window glass, Ebrahjee Noorbhoy Whitinge, Mahomedaly Lookmanjee; 17 cases whiskey, Hormusjee Pesh-ajee & sons; 3 hogsheads port, Eduljee Rustomjee Mody; 128 cases window glass, Currimbhoy Tayabaly; 20 cases paper, Narronjee Sewjee; 22 bales paper, Aldridge Salmon & Co; 15 cases papers, Hajee Joonas Hajee Essac.

FROM TRIESTE.

Calipso s, 12 cases dyes, Nagordass Motichund.

FROM GENOA.

Indus s, 100 cases brandy, the L A & A Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Muriel s, 650 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 150 rolls coir matting, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co; 200 cwts coir yarn, Govindjee Inderjee; 100 bales wool, Jewraj Tulsidass; 89 bales wool and 36 bales cotton, Nurse Khuttow; 115 bales cotton, Dhurumsey Megjee; 76 bales cotton, Gujamul Moollall; 58 bales cotton, Goculdass Hoorjee & Co; 17 bales cotton, 9 bales hemp, and 3 bales jute, Runchordass Purjia; 500 cwts gall, Verjee Punsotum; 1324 cwts gall, Jeth Punsotum; 65 bales wool, Lillabhai Gumbhoy; 161 bales cotton, Vulubdass Mackund.
Farna s, 400 cwts bones, Natha Fana; 88 cwts teel seed, Rawjee Pragjee; 77 bales wool, n I S N Co; 48 bales wool, Toolseedass Cultanjee; 161 bales wool, Finlay Scott & Co; 59 bales cotton, Madoubhoy Koorpall & Co; 105 bales cotton, Boodha Rajbowjee.
Marian Moore, 17 cwts deer horn, Hurridass Toolseedass.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay s, 2235 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 1:00 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham & Co; 42 kegs aloes seeotra, Allanabhoy Luckumsee; 20 bales orchela weed, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 80 cwts sandalwood, D G H Sons & Co; 3 cases M of P shell, C Kurmaly.

FOR HAVRE.

Cathay s, 93 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hindostan s, 110 cwts wheat, Finlay Scott & Co; 570 bags coffee, P & O Co; 14 cases shawls, W Nicol & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Hindostan s, 978 bags coffee, P & O Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Hindostan s, 223 bags coffee, P & O Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hindostan s, 3 bales cotton, A Trading & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hindostan s, 7 bags coffee, P & O Co; 200 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co Dido s, 100 bales cotton Gaddam & Co.

FOR HONKONG.

Thibet s, 50 packages red raisin, Khulfan Abdoola; 310 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 44 chests opium, E J Abrahasus; 35 chests opium, Tata & Co; 6 cases sharkfins, Rehimbhoy Alladuhhoy; 50 packages red raisin, Abdoola Moosajee; 1 package red raisin, Mamed Nuthoo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—NOVEMBER 11.

Reid, Lieut Col, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 12.

Simpson, Surg Major, Bengal Civil Surgeon (Police), from leave, from England.
Sewell, Vet Surg Bengal 4th Hussars, to appear before a Med Board, from Rawal Pindee.
Stevens, Captain, Madras 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Leggatt, Lieut Col, Madras 3rd P Light Infantry, from furlough, from England.
Echelay, Captain, Bombay General List, on duty, from Bhooj.
Hartholomew, Major Staff Corps, on leave, from Dharwar.
Davis, Lieut Col, General Duty, on duty from Bhooj.
Blakaney, Major 22nd Regt N I, on duty from Bhooj.
Mackenzie, Lieut 3rd Regt N I, on duty from ribooj.
Beeher, Colonel 26th Regt N I, on duty from Bhooj.
Sibthorpe, Major, 26th Regt N I, on duty from Bhooj.

NOVEMBER 13.

Monis, Captain, D P W, from leave, from England.
Hay, Lieut Poona Horse, from leave, from England.
Shepherd, Captain Bengal Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.
Hunter, Colonel Bengal 36th Regt, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 9.

Johnstone, Dy Surg Genl Ind Med Dept, on duty, to Aden.

NOVEMBER 13.

Lucas, Lieut and Adjt 2nd 31nd Horse, to rejoin, to Jacobabad.
Butler, Captain Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Nugs Hills.
Neave, Captain Bengal 18th Cavalry, to rejoin, to Allahabad.
Gordon, Lieut Col Bengal 28th P N I, to rejoin, to Peshawar.
Pemberton, Major Bengal Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Meerut.
Hamilton, Sub Lieut Bengal 70th Foot, to join, to Rawal Pindee.
Hope, Lieut Bengal 67th Royal rifles, to rejoin, to Rawal Pindee.
Planck, Surg Major Bengal Med Dept, to rejoin, to Allahabad.
Watson, Lieut Bengal 65th Foot, to join, to Lucknow.
Johnston, Surg Major Civil Surg Branch, to join, to Broach.
Stewart, Surg Major Bengal R H A, to rejoin, to Peshawar.
Simpson, Surg Major Bengal Med Service, to rejoin, to Patna.
Pawlett, Lieut Madras Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Balarari.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail: closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Nov. 16 ... 6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 15 ... 11 A.M.	...	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 16 ... 11 A.M.	...	12 A.M
Australian	,, 14 ... 3-30 P.M.	{ No after packet	
China	,, 17 ... 3-30 P.M.		
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 23 ... 6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 23 ... 6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Nov 17	Tuesday	Dec. 29
,,	Dec. 1	,,	Jan. 12
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 26

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Saturday	Nov. 14	Saturday	Dec. 12

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular dates.		Supplemental dates.	
	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	N v. 23	Monday	Nov. 30
,,	Dec. 21	,,	Dec. 28

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HAMER—November 9th, at No 6, Wellington Square, the wife of Mr J F Hamer, of a daughter.
KERTLAND—November 9th, at Toondla, the wife of James Carlile Kertland, Esq, District Locomotive Superintendent, E I R, of a daughter
SIMMONS—November 8th, at 50, Chowringhee Road, the wife of G H Simmons, of a daughter.

DEATH.

GRYLLS—November 9th, at No 1, Esplanade Row, Calcutta, Sarah Jane, the dearly beloved wife of Captain Gervers E Grylls, B S C, 1st Regiment N I, aged 30 years and 11 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1874.

THERE can now be no doubt that arsenic was used in the attempt to poison the Resident at Baroda. Colonel Phayre is in the habit of drinking a glass of sugared water and fresh lime juice every morning after he comes home from a walk. On Monday morning the glass was brought to him as usual, and he swallowed a mouthful of the "sherbet," but then, luckily for himself, fancied there were something wrong with the taste. He was on the point of throwing the rest of the drink away, when he thought he noticed a peculiar sediment in the glass; and he thereupon shewed it to the Residency Surgeon, Dr. Seward, who at once said, "This looks like "arsenic, but I will soon let you know." Dr. Seward took the glass home; and, having analyzed its contents, found arsenic enough to have killed the Resident if he had drunk the whole draught. The correctness of this analysis has now been confirmed by the acting Professor of Chemistry and Government Analyst at Bombay, Dr. Wellington Gray, and it is certain that Colonel Phayre has had a providential escape. The small quantity he drank has, we are happy to say, had no appreciable effect, and the design of his wicked enemies has been completely frustrated. We are not yet in a position to say who were the authors of the crime or by what motive they were actuated. It seems incredible that private enmity can have been the cause of so atrocious an attempt at murder; for Colonel Phayre is personally much beloved. One of the persons in custody is a notoriously bad character; and of course it may be suspected that he has only been employed as the instrument of men in power at Baroda who were determined to rid themselves of such a censor as Colonel Phayre in some way or other. An excitable, not to say spasmodic, contemporary, whose simplicity is so great that he is quite shocked to think a case of poisoning for power may have occurred in a Native State of India in this highly virtuous and enlightened age—as if dozens of natives could not be hired at Baroda for a few rupees to commit any conceivable crime—is so carried away by his feelings that he seems already eager to denounce the fair Luxmeebaee as the Lucretia Borgia or the Brinvilliers of Baroda. But he ought really to restrain his indignation till a distinct charge, based on proof, is brought against the Gaekwar or any of His Highness's Court. Even Malharrao and his wife deserve fair play; and, till something more definite is known, it is a foolish thing to shriek out—"Then, the age "of the Borgias is not past."

AT a European General Court Martial assembled at Bhooj on Wednesday the 21st October 1874, Private Purany Khan of the 11th Regiment N. I., was arraigned on three charges:—

1st.—For discharging a rifle loaded with ball cartridge at Jemedar Chutt Sing of the 11th Regiment N.I. with the intention of causing the death of the said Chutt Sing.

2nd.—For discharging a rifle loaded with ball cartridge at Jemedar Chutt Sing of the 11th Regiment N.I. with the intention of causing his death, but missing him and wounding a boy named Fattoo Mahekur, who was standing near to the aforesaid Chutt Sing, causing his death.

3rd.—For discharging a rifle loaded with powder and bullet at the door of the house of Ramnalle, Chowdry of the 11th Regiment N. I., with the intention of causing the death of the said Ramnalle, he being in the house at the said time.

The Court found the prisoner "guilty" of all three charges, and sentenced him to suffer death by being hanged. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief confirmed the finding on the first and second charges, but remarked with regard to the finding on the third charge that this was not sufficiently sustained by evidence and was not therefore confirmed. The sentence was confirmed, and ordered to be carried into execution according to the instructions which will be conveyed to the General Officer Commanding the Northern Division.

We can have no doubt whatever of the justice and necessity of this sentence. A soldier, be he Native or European, who can in cold blood raise a loaded rifle against a comrade or an officer, is an abject coward, and richly merits the fate which is sure to overtake him. We would, however, desire to point out that any delay in the execution of these dastardly wretches is prejudicial to discipline. The Sepoy committed the offences for which he has forfeited his life on the 17th May 1874, and was not brought to Court Martial until the 21st October. The Court Martial finished its proceedings on the 26th October, but the sentence was not confirmed until the 3rd November. Under Article 97 of the Indian Articles of War every native soldier can claim to be tried by European officers. We offer no opinion on the expediency of this regulation; but, when a soldier takes advantage of his possession of a Government rifle and ammunition to attempt the life of an officer or comrade, the sooner that man mounts his gallows the better for military discipline. In the present case the murderer was allowed over five months to think about his ill-deeds; and, with the consolation that Heaven will be his future abode, after having put the Sirkar to the expense of sending some dozen European officers from outstations to compose his Court Martial, he will meet his fate as a martyr and die without a pang. Had this man known that, within twenty-four hours of his having committed such crimes, he would be ignominiously hanged and buried, the offence would probably not have been committed; and, at all events, his doom would have frightened others from following his example. We think there ought to be a very distinct clause in the Mutiny Act and Articles of War for crimes of this kind. The General Court Martial was held under the president-ship of Colonel A. Becher of the 26th Regiment N.I., and we observe that most of the officers composing the Court returned to Bombay on the 12th Instant by the s.s. Kurrachee.

WE have been favoured with a copy of the report on the "Sanitary Administration of the Punjaub for the year 1873," which passed in review in proceedings before His Honour the Lieutenant Governor on the 13th September 1874. The delay in its submission is animadverted on by His Honour; but this is explained by the Sanitary Commissioner, who states in his forwarding letter "it has not been possible to submit it earlier owing to unexpected delays in the printing. After many disappointments I was obliged to take the manuscript from the private press which undertook to print it, and to hand it over to the Central Jail Press, Lahore, where the work was very promptly completed." It is a pity that such delays were not foreseen, as they tend somewhat to deaden the interest such reports excite if only given to the public in due time. The report is both lengthy and exhaustive, and more than merits the over cautious appreciation of His Honour that "it is drawn up with care." In his remarks on the report His Honour passes in review the system of mortuary registration at present in force in the Punjaub, and while leading up to the inference that this registration in many places, more especially the rural circles, is far from what it might be or from being trustworthy, he still deems it sufficient to answer all purposes for the present. This conclusion is hardly calculated to place His Honour before us in the light of a true reformer; but in reaching it he is only settling in with the stride of many of his contemporaries who, more particularly in matters of this sort, are content to solace themselves with the reflection that the arrangement will last their time, so what need to bother further about it? In doing this they keep their eyes persistently shut to the fact that it is only by correct mortuary registration the fatal prevalence of disease is recognised, and so medical science is brought to remove its cause either general or local. The report is divided into six sections, under each of which some special subject is considered. The first section is devoted to "vital statistics" from which we gather that the year 1873 on the whole was an unusually healthy one, the casualties only numbering 20 per mille of the entire population. This fact of itself, having to be deduced from the mortuary registers received, is a clear indication of how untrustworthy they are; for in urban populations, little if anything less healthy than what are here called the rural, amongst whom the registration is kept with more care and accuracy, the mortality averages about 50 per mille of the whole.

The diseases which caused the greatest amount of mortality come under five heads, viz., fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, small-pox, and pneumonia. From table No. 111 we find that the total number of deaths registered from the first of these diseases was 219,909. The two following diseases are apparently classed indiscriminately under the heading "Bowel complaints," in the table, and the deaths they caused are numbered at 19,640. Small-pox numbered amongst its victims 25,699, poor wretches nine-tenths of whom might be now alive with but a proper system of vaccination. Pneumonia is not classed in this table, and we have therefore to take the word of the Sanitary Commissioner for its destructiveness. We cannot say we are altogether satisfied with this table; but, considering the source whence the figures for it are supplied, we doubt its being rendered more explanatory. An important matter is discussed by the Sanitary Commissioner early in his report, viz., the danger irrigation is said to cause to the public health. It has not been absolutely proved that fever was more prevalent or more virulent in the irrigated districts than in others not irrigated, where its presence was recognised at the same time. We see no reason to disagree with the belief of the Sanitary Commissioner that "irrigation does not necessarily lead to increase of sickness." In fact we should be inclined to take the view rather that it in a measure conduces to health, so long as the ground so irrigated is cultivated and crop-bearing. It is not the living and cultured vegetation which propagates malaria; but rather the rank and noxious overgrowths which shoot up and decay again so rapidly, giving out all their deadliness during the latter process.

The highest death-rate of any district occurred in that of Delhi where it reached 36 per mille of the population, with a range of from 19 per mille in July to 69 per mille in October. The cause of this latter very high rate is not stated with certainty, but is supposed to be small-pox. The cause of the high mean, however, is attributed to the fact that a great proportion of the population is congregated in the four unhealthy towns—Delhi, Soneput, Balabgarh, and Faridabad. In the Lahore district the female death-rate exceeds the male in the ratio of 29 to 27 per mille—a fact the Sanitary Commissioner deems worthy of note.

Before leaving this subject of "Vital Statistics" the Sanitary Commissioner goes into the birth registration, and gives some statistics to show the ratio the death rate bears to it. From these he comes to the conclusion, which is coincided in by the District Officers, "that the population of large Punjaub towns as a whole is nearly stationary." He deduces another fact from the same which is somewhat startling, and that is that 34 per centum of the children born in intermural Delhi in 1873 died. This is a fearful mortality, and, when we consider how destructive small-pox is to infant life, we cannot but surmise that much of it would be staved off with a proper attention to Vaccination. The proportion of male to female births registered in many of the districts seeems unreasonably large. Thus, in Ferozepur 144 males were registered to every 100 females. The ratio in England, where statistics on this point can be relied upon, is 106 males to every 100 females, but there is a fact which we have not generally seen stated, which would obviate that ratio holding good as a standard to go by in this country. It is a pretty well established fact that a preponderance of age in male parents is favourable to an increased proportion of male over female births: so much so that a table has been framed by Mr. Sadler giving the result in Great Britain of such preponderance. From this table it appears that, when the age of the male exceeds that of the female parent by from 11 to 16 years, the ratio of births is 147 males to every 100 females. We think, as a general rule in this country, the age of the male parent preponderates to even a greater extent than this; and taking this fact together with the anxious wish of the female parent which physiologists assume sometimes will influence the sex of the offspring, and the all importance it is often times for the Indian mothers' happiness to bear male children, we think the preponderance of male births quoted by Dr. De Renzy may naturally exist and leave no suspicion of foul play.

Section II. of the report treats of the history of the chief diseases occurring during the year. Cholera, we are glad to see, prevailed to but a small extent, causing altogether but 148 deaths, of which number 80 are said to have taken place in one district alone, Gurgaon. It was traced into this district from the neighbouring Bhurtpur state, whence it was brought by a traveller on his way to attend a funeral feast. He lay down at a road-side well and died, and so the disease spread, causing the loss of life we have just quoted. Would not this fact alone be some argument in favour of quarantine, against the imposition of which, if we be not mistaken, Dr. DeRenzy has expressed some strong opinions? We grant at once the inconvenience of quarantine, but should the inconvenience be considered if its imposition will stay even a moiety of cholera's destructiveness? He next gives a history of small-pox, and herein the tale he tells is sad indeed, for he records that 25,699 deaths have taken place from it. In writing on this disease he remarks: "The preventibility of small-pox having been established beyond the possibility of doubt, it is plain from the returns that from 20 to 25 thousand lives are lost annually to the province, which a universal system of vaccination would save." The Punjaub is not the only Province which suffers in this respect; but we think it does suffer more than it really should under even existing circumstances, and all because of the niggardly support its Government gives to vaccination. If Vaccinators are paid at the rate of from 10 to 15 rupees a month, they cannot be expected to muster amongst their rank men of much energy or intelligence.

In looking over the chapter on fevers we come across the following: "The classification diseases owing to the rude state of Medical Science has made so little progress that ailments essentially different in their cause, as for example inflammation of the lungs, and intermittent-fever, or heat fever, and typhus fever, are all included under the common head of fever." We are left in doubt as to whom this reflection is thrown at, but presume it cannot be at the professors of Medical Science in Europe, otherwise Dr. De Renzy can scarcely have heard of the new nomenclature of diseases published by the authority of the General Medical Council of Great Britain. One fact seems to have forced itself on the Commissioner's mind, and that is the prevalence of Pythogenia fever, the recognition of which he no longer doubts. Sub-soil drainage is the most fruitful source of this fever, and, where such drainage cannot be carried out on the most approved scientific principles, we agree with the Sanitary Commissioner in thinking it should be discouraged, nothwithstanding Miss Nightingale to the contrary. There are many other topics we should wish to notice, but space forbids. Amongst others the "Personal proceedings" where the Commissioner disdains not to have recourse to some very threadbare platitudes, and by no means thinks it necessary to hide his light under a bushel. He has, however, done good work and brought out a valuable report.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

A CORRESPONDENT in Goa mentions a piece of information which it would be well for all dilatory judges (we wonder whether there are any in Bombay!) to pause and ponder over. It seems that, since Mr. Jose de Sa Continho's accession to the Bench in the District Court at Mapuça, judicial work has been push

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN AMEER SHERE ALI AND YAKOOB KHAN.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

CALCUTTA, 13TH NOVEMBER.

At the interview with his son Shere Ali agreed to the terms of Yakoob.

Yakoob returns to Herat.

He is not to be required to give precedence to Abdoolla. The two will be always apart, and will receive the same salute.

Yakoob is to have as colleagues two friends who go from Cabul.

THE VICEROY'S PROPOSED TOUR IN NORTHERN BEHAR.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, 13TH NOVEMBER.

The following are the dates upon which His Excellency the Viceroy will visit the places named:—Sonepore, on the 26th; Chupra, on the 27th; the Factory between Chupra and Motiharee on the 28th; Motiharee on the 29th; Mozufferpore on the 30th; Durbunga on the 1st and 2nd December; and Barrh on the 3rd.

His Excellency will return to Calcutta on the 4th prox.

Captain Baring, the Viceroy's private Secretary, and Captain Biddulph, Aide-de-Camp, will accompany His Excellency.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHURCH AND STATE IN GERMANY.

BURLIN, 13TH NOV.

Thirty ladies of Westphalia have been sentenced to fines of one hundred thalers or in default to three weeks imprisonment for presenting an address to the Bishop of Munster.

Count Arnim has again been arrested and placed in confinement.

LONDON, 12TH NOVEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera 5 1/16d.

Exchange on India ..... 1s. 10¼d.
4 per cent. Govt. Security ..... 95½.
4½ do. do. ..... 95½.
5½ do. do. ..... 101¼.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes .....£ 8,375,000. Inc. £187,500.
Bills discounted .....£18,187,500. Dec. £312 500.
Bullion.....£23,812,500. Dec. £250,000.
3 per cent. Consols, for account..... 93¾.
5 do. French Rente, 1872..... 98½.
Bar Silver ..... 58.

The sum of £85,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Palestine.

MR. C. A. BROWNING has resumed, from Mr. Lindsay Neill, his office of Inspector-General of Education for the Central Provinces.

MR. T. ANANDA RAO, son of Sir T. Madava Rao, and lately an attache in Mysore, has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Commissioner in that Province.

UP to the 4th November there was no political news of importance to report from Aden except that the Egyptian man-of-war Surkee has again arrived at Berbers.

SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH is expected to arrive in Lucknow on the 25th instant, to fill the post of arbitrator between the Indian and the Nepaulese Government in the matter of settling the Nepaul boundary question.

The Berlin African Society are about to send another expedition to Central Africa. The expedition, which will be directed by Captain Von Homeyer, leaves Berlin in this month, and proceeds to Ujanandje, whence it is to penetrate to the capital of Muata Yamvo.

The last *North-West Provinces' Gazette* contains some new rules relating to the suspension and remission of revenue and rent on the occurrence of any great or exceptional calamity. Rule No. IV says that "the local cess will not ordinarily be remitted or suspended along with the revenue."

A FEARFUL accident, is reported at the Koksar Bridge, north of Kulu Valley. Ten or twelve natives were killed and many were wounded, owing to some disaster attending the construction of a wire rope bridge. The Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Bruce, and all his Staff are said to have gone to the scene of accident.

COLONEL DUFFIN, who had just arrived at Simla from Kalka, while riding home on Thursday last, was thrown from his horse near Harding's Hotel, falling heavily on his head. He was picked up insensible. Medical aid was immediately called in and everything done that could be. Colonel Duffin has continued insensible, and the worst fears are entertained of his life.

A NATIVE in Bengal the other day bought a dozen 'famine' bullocks for Rs. 1-8. Before he could remove the 'lot' from the compound in which it was sold, five of the bullocks died. The Magistrate ordered the purchaser to remove the carcases to a distant point, and to do this, the native had to hire a bullock garry for the day, at a cost of Rs. 2-8. This is a true story, says the *Englishman*.

AFTER many unsuccessful attempts to introduce steam conveyance between the capital of Goa and Salsette, about seven miles from Panjim, a new steam tug "Rosa" has been purchased by Messrs. M. Gomes and Sons, and this time it is hoped the enterprise will meet with success. The soundings of the river at Panjim have been commenced, and the steamer will be put on trial shortly.

A NUMBER of Abyssinian children were running wild about the streets of Bombay a short time ago, but kindly disposed people took them in hand, expecting them to become good servants. Strange to say, however, very few have proved faithful. Nearly all of them absconded after attaining a certain age, and reports of such like occurrences are still being made to the Commissioner of Police. Yesterday, for instance, a Mahomedan named Hajee Bhawker of Ghogaree Moollah, reported that a male and a female Abyssinian servant of his had absconded, taking with them not only their own personalty but Rs. 10 and a lot of wearing apparel that did not belong to them.

THE inconvenience caused by the detention for a week at Suez of the Brindisi mail to carry on the Surat's passengers and mails *via* Southampton, is to be the subject of a representation by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Postmaster-General, London. It is probable that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will support its Bengal sister institution. If ever co operation to defend the interests of the Indian public were needed, it is now, when the P. and O. Company declare that they are not bound to supply a weekly Brindisi mail. The extra postage on letters via Brindisi may just as well be saved if no guarantee is given that a difference will be made between the time of the delivery of Southampton and Brindisi letters.

THE official report upon the recent Bonn Conference for the re-union of the various Christian Churches contains an extract from a letter of Count Arnim to Dr. Dollinger, dated the 17th of September. The Count writes:—"I inquired at Munich where and when your Free Council of Christian Theologians was to be held, and whether a mere *Frere Ignorantin*, such as I am, would be permitted to come and listen to the discussions of the wise. It being too late now to go, all I can do is to wish you every success. May you succeed in pruning and topping the tree of the Vatican Church, whose thorns have so deeply penetrated into the flesh of the German nation that we cannot but regard it as a poisonous plant in whose shade we shall never enjoy freedom or peace."

A CHRISTIAN conference composed of missionaries, pastors and laymen, is to be held in Calcutta, beginning on the 31st instant and continuing for three days. The *Indian Mirror* suggests that the conference should endeavour to show that the following three things are what Indian Christianity is most in need of at the present time—viz., earnest devotion, more earnest sacrifice, and total abstinence. In another place, the *Indian Mirror* exclaims—"Who would not wish to see the high ideal of true-born Brahmins, the hierarchy of God, realized in all parts of the world?" So that there are more things than those enumerated by the *Mirror* which Europeans in India require to do them good: it would naturally like to see the "high ideal of Brahmoism" supplanting Christianity.

ANOTHER instance of the distorted views expressed in bazaars about Frontier affairs is supplied by the details published by a Persian paper in Kurrachee. It informs its readers that "an engagement had taken place at Furrah between Yakoob Khan's and the Amir's troops; the former had to retreat, having been worsted in the affair. This disaster, it is said, will not dishearten the intrepid Governor of Herat, who is determined to raise an additional levy of soldiers to carry on the war." This story is almost as circumstantial as the description given by one of the characters in the "School for Scandal" of the duel which he said had taken place between *Sir Peter Teazle* and *Charles Surface*, and of the ball which hit a little bronze Shakespeare on the mantelpiece and glanced out at the window and wounded the postman.

THE admirers of cremation will have a new support given to their opinions upon the subject by an incident which has just occurred in Sind. At Sukkur, the other day, a young woman of the *Chamar* caste died, and her friends and relatives carried her dead body to the river side to be burnt. The body was put on a pile of wood, and while the fire was in full blaze, the corpse gave signs of life. The fire was immediately extinguished, and the body removed to the hospital. After examination life was pronounced extinct, and the body was then reburnt. It is said that cremation is a sure means of preventing people from being finally disposed of who may not actually be dead. The admirers of cremation before referred to can point to the above case in support of their theory, though it is rather unfortunate for their argument that the cure proved worse than the disease.

THE pariah of our cities and villages, the snapping cur whose bite is about as poisonous as a scorpion's, whose habits teach him to sun himself at full length in the way of our horses, and whose tendency to hydrophobia is one of the least interesting features of his nature has had a very novel and ingenious argument on his behalf put forward by the natives of Lucknow. On the 24th of August, a petition, signed by 509 shopkeepers, jewellers, bunnias &c. of Lucknow, praying that dogs might not be killed in the bazars and streets, was presented to the Chief Commissioner. The petitioners argued that Englishmen could afford to keep private dogs, but that poor natives could only manage to support a few joint stock dogs for the common protection of their property. This is the principle of co-operation illustrated in a new way. The Commissioner has not answered the petition yet.

LOUISE LATEAU has been a standing topic of the German Press for the last three months. While the whole of the Liberal press in the Protestant as well as the Catholic parts of the country speak with disgust of the woman of La Plaie, who is alleged to bear the *stigmata* and likens her adherents to South Sea savages, the Ultramontane prints glory in the miraculous fasting and bleeding of the new Saint. It is not too much to say that the miracle has greatly injured the Ultramontane interest in Germany, educated Catholics being less than ever inclined to support the Popish party since the apparition of the Virgin in so many French scenes, and the recognition by the priests of the sanguinary phenomenon of La Plaie. The fierceness of the Lateau discussion has just been amusingly interrupted by the appearance of the following advertisement in the Breslau *Morgen Zeitung*:—

"Grown-up girls who wish to be *stigmatized* or to be instructed in the art of *stigmatizing* others may confidentially communicate with Mrs. Francisca Schlecker, midwife, 20, Com-street. Humane treatment. Cheap prices. Absolute secrecy guaranteed."

The advertiser is stated to be a Catholic. Imagine the sensation produced.

THE great forgery case which has so long occupied public attention in the Central Provinces, and in which Mr. Purcell, of the Bombay Bar was engaged, was brought to a conclusion on Friday last in the Commissioner's Court at Jubbulpore. The arguments had extended over fifteen days, four counsels being employed for the defence. The defendant, Gya Pershad, a notorious money-lender of Saugor, and a man of very large wealth, was accused of having forged a letter purporting to be written by the late Rajah of Pitehra. It appears that the unlucky Rajah had been one of the money lender's victims for years. Originally a man of large estate, he had gardually suffered almost all his property to be drawn into the usurer's grasp. An original loan of about Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000 had yielded lakhs of indebtedness. But this was not enough to satisfy the cupidity of Gya Pershed. By one of those strangely imprudent crimes of superogation which so often bring offenders into trouble, the money-lender seems to have thought it necessary, for his own interests, to obtain an apparent sanction from the Rajah for arrangements which would have given him control over the wreck of the ruined man's property. To accomplish this he forged a letter addressed to Limself in the Rajah's name, and accordingly the Court at Jubbulpore has found Gya Pershad guilty of the offence laid to his charge, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

THE following simple instructions for observing the transit of Venus, published by Mr. Ellery, the Government Astronomer at Melbourne, may be of interest to some of our readers, should they have an opportunity of observing the transit on the 8th of December next:—For simply viewing the phenomenon very simple apparatus will be sufficient. To good eyes protected by deep-coloured or smoked glass, Venus will be visible after she is well on the sun's disc. Any ordinary telescopes, and even binocular, opera, or field-glasses, will give a better view; but, whatever telescope is used, great care is necessary to protect the eye from the intense glare and heat concentrated at the eye-aperture, and if proper sun-shades are not provided with the telescopes, they must be improvised before attempting to look at the sun, for many have lost or injured their eyesight by not attending to this most necessary precaution. Deeply coloured glass, especially a piece of deep red and a piece of deep green or blue together, would be found very safe and pleasat; a piece of blue and green, or deep neutral tint will also do nicely. If none of these can be obtained, the old fashioned smoked glass will form an excellent substitute. The proper method of making this is: Obtain two strips of thin clear glass, say 3in. long by 1in. broad (the glass sold for microscopic slides is the best); around the margin of one of the surfaces paste a strip of thick writing paper about the eighth of an inch broad, and smoke this surface by holding the slip over a candle with a long wick or a small kerosene flame (without chimney), taking care to warm the glass gradually at first, or it will crack. The proper density of the blackening can be got after a few trials. After the right kind of smoked surface has been obtained, the second glass can be fastened over it; the strips of paper will keep it from coming in contact; by pasting a strip of thin paper over the edges so as to hold the two glasses together, a dark shade for observing the sun is formed, which will last any length of time."

THE BERAR QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust that you will again allow me space in your columns for a few words on the above subject. Since I last wrote to you, the *Times of India* has again attacked the Resident at Hyderabad in language worthy of a second-rate Parisian journalist. In Paris such language is used at the risk of suspension, in India the press are, in a way, on honour. Fair criticism is open to all; unrestrained "demagoguism" can only defeat its object, and must, moreover, incur contempt. The real danger is that many, judging the question solely by the remarks of your contemporary, are by each such utterance becoming more and more prejudiced against the Nizam's claims.

Striving, therefore, to be dispassionate, though admitting myself a supporter of the claim, I beg to append to my former letter, in which, as you may remember, I ventured to criticise the policy of the present Government on the subject, a sketch *from nature* of the past transactions between the Nizam and the British. The Nizam, it is true, stands now in much the same position, with regard to territory, as he did at the end of the last century. But turn to the other side of the account, and we find that not once, not twice only, have the British Government had to thank the Nizam for support. And they rewarded him too, in one instance by the present of a part of the country taken from Tippoo, in another by the districts taken from the Raja of Berar, and where are these rewards now? It must be confessed with shame that we wrest hat in hand to the Nizam in our days of difficulty, that, while with one hand we rewarded, we soon after held out the other to take back our gifts, and that, having obtained our point about the dismissal of the French, we "let in" "poor Nizzy" (as he was then called by the officers at Hyderabad) for the maintenance of a force which was never contemplated, nor agreed to by him. A "magnificent job" is Marshman's verdict on the establishment of the Hyderabad Contingent, and more than one writer (I will mention only Briggs, and Arnold on Lord Dalhousie's policy) has seen through and stigmatized the "lowering" treatment which has been applied to the unfortunate patient by his English physician.

When I last wrote I had not had the advantage of looking over the *second* blue book (published on the motion again of Sir Fitzroy Kelly on the subject of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts). In it we find Hyderabad letters from the pen of the late Colonel Davidson, a much less pliant tool than Colonel Low. In his very first letter (6th July,' 59) he mentions that Colonel Low had allowed the Nizam's Ministers to believe that the Districts would be administered at a cost of 2 *annas in the rupee* whereas in point of fact the *revenues did not cover the expenditure*. Colonel Low had cajoled the Nizam by such promises *in Colonel Davidson's hearing*. In No. 2518 of 1860, Foreign Department, the revenue is stated at 45, the expenditure at 47½ lacs, and it is therein admitted that the civil payments, (12½ lacs), are much higher than they would have been under native rule. 4½ lacs had been spent on public works, but the Governor General did not feel "disposed to charge the Nizam for administering a country which really belongs to him (!) more than he would himself have incurred." In para. 6 of the same letter the Governor General had defined the "fundamental principle" of the treaty of '53 to be that "so long as the Contingent is maintained" (by these words admitting the possibility of its abolition, which is now denied), the British Government shall hold a material guarantee for its punctual payment. Now on these two pegs hangs the whole question, which is briefly—Can the Contingent be dispensed with,?—Can a *territorial* be the *only material* guarantee for its punctual payment? Lord Salisbury, it may be observed, has overlooked this in rashly stating that a "territorial guarantee was the main object of the treaty of 1853." This "material guarantee" is again alluded to by Lord Canning to the Secretary of State, 5th Jan. '51, and in No. 3889 of Foreign Department, 1860, in still plainer language, "The object of the Government of India in retaining in its hands a part even of the Assigned Districts" being therein stated to be "simply that it may hold a material guarantee for the performance of article VI. of the Treaty of '53" (Referring to the Hyderabad Contingent); and it is added that the Government of India desires to hold this territory, as it has hitherto held the whole of the Assigned Districts, not in sovereignty, but in trust for His Highness, *so long as the Contingent is kept up and no longer* (the italics are my own). This was distinctly explained to the Nizam on 23rd July 1860, on which day certain proposals were laid before him as the reward of his behaviour at the time of the mutiny. Now some stupid persons had put about a story that it was intended to incorporate the Berar districts with the province of Nagpore, in consequence of which Colonel Davidson naively admits that he failed to obtain "the entire possession of" or "a more complete cession of these districts." The story, as is frequently the case, was not far wrong, for Colonel Davidson had been instructed to "feel" the Nizam on this very transference of the management of the districts to Nagpore, and it is worthy of notice that he so far sympathised with the Nizam as to speak of the Treaty of '53 as having been forced on him, and to tell the Governor General that in his opinion no more was to be got of our faithful ally. He had, we must remember, witnessed the objurgations and threats then (1853) used in order to induce the late Nizam "to make a permanent cession, and he was satisfied that his son had inherited all his father's aversion to part with the Berars, except under certain stipulations," and this son did carry his point, which was that the surplus revenue, if any, should be paid over to his treasury. Poor Colonel Davidson went out of his way (in his 91 of 1860) to express his opinion of the relative position of the two Governments. The debt claimed by the Government was 43 lacs, and there was an awkward counter-claim amounting to a lac per annum (for arrears for 41 years 1812-1853) for the surplus abkaree funds of Secunderabad and Jaulnah. Not satisfied with this defence of the Nizam, he proceeded to point out the excessive expenditure on the Contingent, taking as his text that "11, 12, or 13 lacs had been charged annually to the Nizam as the pay alone of European officers of a Contingent, that now, when nearly as strong numerically, we find we can efficiently maintain at a cost altogether of 26 lacs per annum. "The wonder," he adds, "is that, instead of owing only 43 lacs at the end of 50 years of such a system, our claim did not render the Nizam hopelessly insolvent." Nor was Colonel Davidson a blind admirer or worse of the Nizam; he had fears, and expressed them in the same letter, of the result of the retransference of the Raichore Doab to the Nizam, and he modestly compared the condition of the people under British, and under native rule. Of course he shared the fate of those who give unasked-for opinions, and was duly snubbed, partly for saying what he did, partly for not saying so before (letter of Government of India No. 5576.) The fears, however, for the Raichore Doab have been since admitted groundless.

Such then is the case for the Nizam. Not that I am content with my advocacy of it, but I feel sure that his only chance lies in obtaining the support of the unofficial Indian and English, public (the official portion being tongue-tied) and as his country offers such a field to the merchant as well as to the miner, and iron founder, I am not without hopes that a statement of facts may carry conviction with it. I have not made one statement which cannot be supported by fact.

The one obstacle to the Nizam's emancipation is a statute of 37 George III. which prevents his raising money from British subjects, or Europeans. By this he is debarred even from allowing a Joint Stock Company to work his mines. The statute, Lord Salisbury has announced, will be "rigorously enforced" in the case of the Nizam trying to redeem Berar by raising a loan in the English market. It was *not* enforced when it was our policy to let the Nizam get deeper into the mire in the transactions with William Palmer and Co., and in the words of a writer in the *Englishman*, 4th Nov. 1851, "to go to the Devil his own way." It seems as if the support of public opinion alone could help the Nizam to gain, not an independent, but a just position. As for his minister, Sir Salar Jung, while devoting his life to the amelioration of the country, and having been always ready to accept sound suggestions from the Government of India, he is viewed with suspicion on account of his British tendency by nine-tenths of the population. Success in this suit would clear himself and his name (his uncle Surjool-Moolk was minister in 1853) from this unpopularity, by strengthening his hand, would give him much more liberty in carrying out reforms, and, what is more important, in providing for the future administration of Hyderabad.

The late Nizam was a very *absolute* monarch. Education, the natural course of events during a long minority, the development of trade, and the growth of a class whose interests are involved in peace, order, and good government, must surely combine to render his present Highness's reign a monarchy *limited*, if not constitutionally, by consideration for the welfare of the country.

XANTHIDION.

10th November.

EPIDEMIC OF GLANDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been told by a friend that some fifteen horses have died in the place they keep old and sick horses at Chimbur from glanders or some disease like it. If this is true—a veterinary surgeon ought to be at once sent out by Government to examine and report on the nature of the disease.

HORSE.

11th November.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.—H. E. the Governor and suite are expected to arrive in Bombay on Monday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—Mr Peudlebury, Assistant Traffic Manager B. B. and C. I Railway Co. returned to Bombay yesterday from leave in England.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.—Captain G. F. Henry the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company returned to Bombay yesterday by the s.s. Thibet, which is the extra mail steamer.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, the 7th instant, was 57 feet 3 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 58 feet 2 tenths.

A NEW SOLICITOR.—Yesterday at the High Court before Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Balcrushna Wasudeo Kirtikar, an articled clerk to Mr. C. Tyabjee, was sworn as an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of the Court.

GOA is again to be blessed with a hotel. The economy of the Government in withholding, a monthly subsidy, has called forth the public spirit of Messrs Gomes and Sons who have undertaken to conduct the hotel business on their own account.

A MENDICANT.—Yesterday the police observed a Hindu lying on the public thoroughfare. On enquiry, it was found that the unfortunate man was suffering from fever and had been starving for a long time. He was at once removed to the Goculdas Hospital.

THEFT.—A woman named Ganga was yesterday sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee at the Girgaum Police Court, on being adjudged guilty of stealing a gold head ornament valued at Rs. 15, belonging to another woman named Babbee.

CALCUTTA is a "sleepy hollow" in comparison with Bombay. Look at the local columns of our dailies. How meagre! There are hardly more than three or four items of news. But the local columns in the Bombay papers teem with exciting narratives of events every day.—*Indian Mirror*.

ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Hindu named Sittaram Soodeen, charged Muthrapursaud Ramnewar with having assaulted him on the day before. The prisoner partly admitted his guilt, and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee sentenced him to pay a fine of Rupees fifteen.

THERE was a very large gathering of people at the Boree Bunder Station yesterday morning. No less than thirty-two first class passengers proceeded by train and five specially reserved carriages. Nearly all were for Calcutta. Sir William, Lady Muir and a great many others joined the train at the Byculla Station.

A RUNAWAY PONY.—On Thursday evening, as a pony belonging to one Sooka Khajee was being harnessed in Syed Kazee Street, it suddenly took fright and broke away from the gorawallah's hands. It ran down the street and kicked over a Hindu woman and an old Bhattia man. The woman who was most hurt was sent to the J. J. Hospital.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday at Peero Khan Stree on the body of a Hindu woman who was accidentally run over by a buggy in Duncan Road on the 7th instant. The injuries the deceased sustained were of such a nature that *tetanus* suddenly set in and she died on Thursday morning. The verdict recorded was Accidental death.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Scarcely a day passes, but the Police reports contain accounts of children being robbed of their ornaments whilst playing in the public streets. Yesterday, a woman named Parbuttee, residing in Marine Lines, reported to the Police, that whilst her child aged five years was playing in the street, a woman came up to it, and divested it of a silver waistband worth seven rupees. As usual, the thief has not yet been discovered.

THEFTS.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday sentenced one Abdool Rayman to three months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing four rupees worth of wool from one Soonderjee Gooverdeen. One Nowlabux Jumal and two others were yesterday convicted, at the Girgaum Police Court by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of having attempted to steal some money belonging to a woman named Meergain. The prisoners were sentenced to receive, the first one twenty lashes and the other two fifteen each.

THE "HEATHEN STAND POINT OF VIEW."—Mr. Tudor Trevor read a paper at the Bombay Church Union on the question—"Should Christianity be supported from the revenues of this country?" Mr. Trevor answered the question in the affirmative, "viewing it entirely from the Christian point of view." But how would the matter look if viewed from the 'heathen' stand point? We do not think true Christianity will consent to fatten itself with money received "on false pretences" from Hindus and Mahomedans.—*Indian Mirror*.

APPREHENSION OF A DESERTER.—On Thursday night, at about 9 o'clock, Mr. Inspector McDermott of the Bombay Water Police Force, who was on duty at the Apollo Bunder, observed a European sneaking about near the Bunder Fees Shed. He went up to him and finding the man beating a hasty retreat, followed quickly and apprehended him about 500 yards distance, near the Saluting Battery. The man was handcuffed when Mr. MacDermott seized him, and turned out to be a Norwegian from one of the ships in harbour who had escaped from his ship in the same plight as he was when apprehended. Mr. MacDermott confined the man in the chowkey during the night, and took him on board one of the ships in harbour yesterday morning, when he was immediately recognized. The Captain made Mr. MacDermott a present of Rs. 10 for apprehending the deserter.

BOMBAY UNION C. C. v. 2ND QUEEN'S REGIMENTAL C. C.—The members of the above clubs, availed themselves of last Tuesday being a general holiday, to meet on the Maidan and try conclusions. The wheather was all that the most fastidious cricketer could desire, and added no doubt greatly to keep up the genial spirit of emulation which was the characteristic of the day.

Play commenced by the Union who had won the toss, sending to the wickets, Nagle and Girling to the bowling (round arm) of Wagstoff and Wardle. The former, whose career though short was a merry one, ended it through the failure of his "understandings" to keep pace with his ambition, and he retired after a contribution of 12, among which was one four and "fiver." Ward then joined Girling and his appearance at the wickets was hailed by a cheer from the "Unionists," but was only one of many which deservedly greeted him as he sent the ball at will to every point of the compass. Girling, who had from the commencement by careful and steady play run up his score to 22, was next disposed of by Fuller. W. Ryan then took his place, with whom was Ward, and between them they so harassed the field, that it would hardly have been a surprise, had some of them followed in the steps of the Parsee youth who "lost his train of reasoning." Ryan who had till now, done so remarkably well, that his side were sanguine of his winning a bat (which a score of 50 ensures), as if to prove the fallacy of human foresight, gave a catch to Wagstoff which was not refused, and he was dismissed after adding in a very short time 27 to the score, made up of 5 threes, and the same number of twos. It now became evident that leather hunting had began to tell on the Queen's representatives, when happily for them, Ward gave a catch in the slips which was cleverly accepted by White, and he retired after a brilliant innings of 67, which included a hit for 7, one for 5, and four for 4 each.

Among the remaining players, Bowler was the only one who made any stand, and he received "notice to quit" at the hands of Sutterfield who promptly accepted a catch he offered, and the innings ended for a total of 162 at precisely 2 P.M. Play was now dropped a while for tiffin, and after due justice had been done to the "inner man" it was resumed by the 2nd Queen's sending Atkinson and Sutterfield to the wickets, opposed to the bowling of Ward and J. Ryan; but they soon received their quietus, being bowled respectively by Ward and Ryan without contributing anything. Barwell and White then followed, but luck was evidently against them, the former being caught out by W. Ryan almost immediately. White was then joined by Fuller said to be their best man, and there can be little doubt to judge by the way in which he handled the the willow that he was an adept in its use, but the fates were unpropitious, and he succumbed to one of Ward's "agriculturalists" after scoring (for him) the small number of four. White, however, had not been idle in the mean time, having by some wary play added 6 as his share to the score, and was then summarily despatched by a ball from J. Ryan. Crofts and Wardle then got together, and appeared determined to make up for the mishaps of the luckless ones who preceeded them, and their career though brilliant and promised much, was short Crofts receiving his *hookum* from the bowling of Ward, after running up a score of 17, among which was a capital hit to square leg for five; and Wardle was disposed of by a ball from W. Ryan which found its way into his timber yard. The remaining 4 were dismissed for the score of twelve, and the innings ended for a total of 55, being 107 short of that made by their opponents.

In the second innings of the Queen's men, which immediately followed, the shades of Atkinson and Wagstoff first darkened the wickets, and the latter and Wardle were the only two who got into double figures making respectively 14 and 11, all the rest being disposed, including byes for 28, making a total in this innings of 55.

The result being a defeat for the 2nd Queen's by one innings and 54 runs.

The fielding on both sides was admirable, so said some veteran cricketers who were spectators of the game, and whose opinions ought to carry weight. That the "Unionists" made determined stand may be, judged by the fact, that the bowling was changed no less than 9 times during their innings, to a delivery of 74 overs. The following is the score viz:—

BOMBAY UNITED CRICKET CLUB.

Girling W, c Fuller, b Wardel	22		
Nagle I A, run out	12	Basford J, b Fuller	1
Ward T J, c White, b Wagstaff	67	Walters J, b Fuller	3
Ryan W, c Sutterfield, b Wagstaff	27	Corke H M, run out	5
Bowler J, c Sutterfield, b Wagstaff	8	Harrington J, not out	0
Clarke J, c and b Hunt	6	Ryan J, c White, b Hunt	1
	142		154

Extras—Byes 5
Leg Byes 2
Wides 3
Total..... 162

SECOND QUEEN'S REGT. CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Atkinson, c Fuller, b Band	0	b B Ryan	3
Sutterfield, c Clarke, b J Ryan	0	b W Ryan	9
Barwell, c W Ryan, b J Ryan	1	b Bowler	0
White, b J Ryan	6	b Bowler	2
Fuller, b Ward	4	run out	0
Crofts, b Ward	17	not out	3
Wardle, b W Ryan	8	b W Ryan	11
Hunt, b W Ryan	7	b W Ryan	0
Chapman, b Ward	1	b Bowler	0
Wagstaff, not out	3	c Barkford, b Bowler	14
Moriedge, b W Ryan	1	b Bowler	4
	48		46
Extras—Byes 3		Byes 6	
Leg byes 4		Leg Byes 1	
Total 55		Total 53	
		Total 1st Innings 55	
		Grand Total..... 108	

A CAPTAIN CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING HIS CREW.

AT the Fort Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, Captain Stanbury of the British barque Richmond, was charged by two of his crew on separate counts with assault. The Captain in the first case admitted that he had not only used abuse but a little force in getting rid of the complainant as the latter though utterly unfit to take charge of the wheel during boisterous weather, had done so in direct violation of his orders and taken the ship off her course. The complainant called two or three witnesses, and the Captain called his Chief mate who corroborated his statement regarding the incompetency of the complainant. His Worship called the complainant up, and told him that from the evidence it appeared, that on the day in question, complainant had gone to the wheel, and whether from incompetency or neglect or fault of the vessel, the latter did go off her course several points, when the Captain came on deck it was only natural that he would have been highly indignant, and according to his own admission he did act hastily, use strong expressions, and push complainant off the wheel. He says he acted in a moment of haste and in a manner he would not have done had the circumstances regarding the position of the vessel been otherwise. It would certainly have been better if the Captain had simply ordered the complainant away at once. On the other hand, the complainant was to blame for going to the wheel in rough weather when he was incompetent to steer the vessel, and when the Captain had issued direct orders that he should not do so. The Captain certainly was not quite justified in what he had done but still His Worship considered that he had done so on the spur of the moment, and the circumstances drove him to it. His Worship therefore simply, discharged the Captain with a caution.

Another charge of assault was then brought by a seaman named Gowley against the same Captain. The complainant said that on a certain morning at about 4 o'clock for some frivolous reason or another, the captain came up to him with a loaded revolver and had him put in irons. Complainant was then thrown down into the hold and was kept there for fourteen days. Complainant's witness stated that the man was put in irons, but the hold he was thrown down was not more than five feet in depth, and the second mate received him below as the first mate pushed him down and he demanded that a rope should be used for his descent.

The Captain in his defence stated, that the complainant particularly and the rest of the crew were very mutinous during the whole voyage out. They were principally Spaniards and Italians, and carried knives about with them. On the morning in question, the complainant had used very bad language to the Chief mate and had exhibited decided signs of mutiny, whereupon he, (the Captain) loaded his pistols unobserved by the crew; resolved to shoot the first man who attempted violence, and after a great deal of trouble succeeded in placing complainant in irons. The man begged forgiveness, and the Captain therefore did not prosecute him on arrival at Bombay.

The Chief mate corroborated the Captain's statements.

His Worship observed that there was no reason for doubting the evidence of the Chief mate. The complainant might have been irritated when he got the order to go up the rigging to perform some duty at an early hour in the morning; still there was no reason to justify his using the abusive and filthy language which he did. The Chief officer therefore had a perfect right to inform the Captain, and the latter who had a presentiment of a mutiny, had every right to take precautionary measures.

The fourteen days below spoken of by the complainant, turned out to be by the evidence of complainant's own witnesses no confinement at all, as witnesses say that every comfort was allowed besides liberty to go on deck, sometimes for three hours during the day.

In conclusion, His Worship said, he dismissed the charge against the Captain, and advised the complainant to return on board and work steadily during the voyage back to England.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's budget for 1875 was resumed at an adjourned special general meeting of members of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday at the Municipal offices. The expenditure side of the budget was taken into hand, and the several detailed statements of expenditure, given at pages 12 and 13 of the printed budget were passed at the amounts recommended by the Town Council. Some discussion took place on the grant of Rs. 3,93,088 proposed for the police and the fire brigade; and Mr. Martin Wood proposed an amendment that the grant for reasons given, be reduced to Rs. 3,77,500; but the amendment was lost, and the original motion for the larger amount was carried. The next subject that excited a rather animated discussion was the rent of the Municipal offices, for which an annual grant of Rs. 33,900 was asked, and in connection with which Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote moved that the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to enter into negotiations with the owner of the building for the purchase thereof in accordance with the terms of the lease. The latter part of the proposition was strongly opposed by Mr. J. Macfarlane, the Hon. Rao Saheb, V. N. Mandlik, and one or two other members, who supported an amendment against negotiations for a purchase. Mr. Raghunath's proposition was, however, carried by twenty-two votes against five. Much interest was evinced in connection with the appointment of auditors to the Municipality. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy proposed that Messrs. Ardasir Framjee Moos and Govind Balcrushna be re-appointed to the office. Mr. A. C. Oliphant proposed Mr. Thomas Lidbetter as a fit and proper representative of the European community in the auditing work instead of Mr. Govind. The amendment was, however, lost; and Messrs. Ardasir and Govind were re-appointed auditors. The whole of the budget estimates were gone through, and the meeting separated at a late hour.

BOMBAY SCRATCH REGATTA.

The Regatta which commences to-day at 2 p.m. precisely promises to afford a good deal of amusement. The officers of the Royal Artillery as well as those of the 20th N. I. have kindly placed their Bands at the disposal of the Committee. The following is the list of the entries.

SAILING MATCHES.

FIRST RACE [2 P.M.]—For bona fide Ships' Boats of any rig or size;

Mincy	Capt. Brown	White Flag	Blue Star
Lydia	,,	Waring	Blue Flag White Cross
Irene	,,	Clark	Red Flag
Nimrod	,,	Croker	White Flag Blue Cross
Mercury	,,	Waring	Blue Flag Yellow Cross
Ocean Bride	,,	Stansbury	Flag No. 4
Sally	,,	Nesbit	Red Flag White Cross
Berteaux	,,	Davis	Blue.

SECOND RACE [at 2-15 P.M.].—Sailing Match for bona fide Ships' Life Boats of any rig or size;

Colleen Bawn	Captain Waring	Green Flag with Harp	
Polly	,,	Brown	White Flag Blue Star
Valentine	,,	Hodges	Small Ensign
Maggie Lauder	,,	Brebner	Blue Flag.

THIRD RACE [at 2-30 P.M.].—For Yachts, of any rig, Handicapped. A Silver Cup if 3 Yachts enter, or no race.

FOURTH RACE [at 2-45 P.M.]—For Dubash Boots.

FIFTH RACE [at 3 P.M.]—For Dingeis of any size.

Unknown	W G Corke	White Flag	
Timor	Timor	Yellow.	
Madcap	J L Madden	White Flag & Cross	
Sybel	W G Corke	Red Flag	
Blue Gown	W Maurice	Union Jack	
Parana	Capt Waring	No 6 Flag	
Go it Easy	W G Corke	Blue Flag	
Hutton	Capt Hodges	American Ensign	
Tom Fool	J Cook	Blue Ensign.	
Cutty Sark	Capt Brebner	Blue penant with a thistle	

ROWING MATCHES.

SIXTH RACE [at 3-30 P.M.].—Rowing Match for four-oared Gigs

THE COTTON CROP OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

From A. J. Dunlop, Esq., Assistant Commissioner in charge of Cotton Statistics for the Central Provinces and Berar, to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, dated Camp Oomraotee district, 6th November 1874

Sir,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of your Chamber, the following report on the present state of cotton cultivation in the Central Provinces and Berar, with an estimate of the probable crop that may be expected this season.

My reports from time to time on the state of the weather will have shown you that on the whole the monsoon has been favourable for cotton growers. In some parts of the Central Provinces the rain fell may, at one time, have been somewhat too heavy, and in the vicinity of Mulkapur in Berar, a great scarcity of rain has been felt, but generally speaking the monsoon could hardly have been more suitable, and there can be no doubt that the crop is a heavy one—the heaviest probably that we have had for some years.

The following figures show the area now under cultivation compared with the area in 1873 :—

	1874-75 Acres.	1873-74 Acres.	Increase.	Decrease.
Total in Central Provinces	761·408	776·945	15·119	20·661*
Total in Berar	1,9 5·959	1,873·047	112·724	29·812†
Total in Central Provinces and Berar	2,717·362	2,649 992	.....	.....

* Net decrease 15·542.
† Net increase 82·912.

You will observe that there is a falling off in the Central Provinces of 15,542 acres, but this will not materially affect the supplies for Bombay. The decrease is confined to the Jubbulpore, Nerbudda and Chuttisgurh Divisions on which you are not very dependent, and in the Nagpur and Hingunghat country there is an increase of 7·347 acres.

The returns for Berar show a further increase this season of 82·912 acres. There is a slight falling off in the Oomraotee and Ellichpoor districts, caused solely, I believe, by the rotatory system on which cotton is cultivated, the ratio attained last year being higher than could well be kept up for two consecutive seasons. It is satisfactory to note that there is an increase in the other four districts.

The total cultivation in the two provinces has now reached the high figure of nearly 2½ million acres. In 1868 it was estimated at about 2 million acres. The returns were less reliable at that time than now, when the surveys have been completed, but notwithstanding there has been a steady increase in the cultivation, and it is not, I believe, too much to expect that it may yet extend to 3 million acres.

The following figures show the acreage and the exports of the past six years.

Years.	Acreage.	Exports in Bales of 3½ cwts.
1868-69	2,037·617	271,289
1869-70	2,239·813	212,328
1870-71	2,316·363	246,107
1871-72	2,176·589	190,595
1872-73	2,410·435	244,188
1873 74	2 649 992	369,181
1874-75	2,717·362	

The crop last year was the largest that we have yet had. The actual exports registered up to last month stand as follows :—

	Bales of 3½ cwts.	Estimated acreage.
Nagpur Wurdah Hingunghat	32,353	348·658 acres.
Berar	261,153	1,807·404 „
Stations on the Jubbulpur line	9,675	226·207 „
Total....	303.181	

There is so much home consumption in the Central Provinces that it is impossible to guage the acreage with the exports with any degree of certainty. The 32,000 bales despatched from the Hingunghat country might, at the rate of 50 lbs. per acre, have been entirely produced in the Wurdah Valley, but it is known that a considerable quantity of cotton from the northern portion of that tract is carted over to Oomraotee for sale, while cotton is brought into the Hingunghat and Wurdha markets from Chandah and Nagpur.

The same difficulty exists with regard to the Nerbudda Valley cotton, and hence it is impossible to estimate with any accuracy the probable exports from these districts, the quantity depending to a great extent on the inducement that prices offer to exporters.

With Berar, however, the cause is different. Cotton is grown almost entirely for export. The manufacture of home made cloth has been undermined by the importation of English piece goods, and many of the weaver class have become ordinary labourers. The trade is still in existence but only to a limited extent, and the quantity of cotton consumed by it is small. It was once estimated that the annual consumption of cotton in Berar was about 10,000 bales. My own impression is that it may be about 20,000 bales which is allowing an average of about 3 lbs. per annum to each man.

As a set off against this, there is almost an equal quantity of cotton imported into Berar from other provinces. The Khamgaon returns for last season show that 9,000 bales were received in that market from the dominions of His Highness the Nizam and 500 bales from Khandeish. Oomraotee also draws supplies from the Central Provinces, and in making an approximate estimate of the crop the imports may be taken to almost equalize the loss to exporters on account of home consumption. Admitting this we have then as a foundation to work upon the fact that last season with an area of 1,873,047 acres the crop was 261,153 bales, or at the rate of 54 lbs. per acre. This season the crop is certainly heavier in the Ellichpoor, Oomraotee, Woon and Basim districts. In Akola it is perhaps the same as last year. In the Booldana district towards Mulkapoor the season has been peculiarly unfavourable. The rainfall is under 12½ inches and in thirty-five villages the cotton crop has almost completely failed. The total area under cotton cultivation in this taluok is 140,000 acres from which not more than an average of 20 lbs. per acre, or in all 7,150 bales can be expected.

Excluding the Mulkapur taluok I feel tolerably confident that the average yield in the province will not be under 60 lbs. per acre. I shall not be much surprised if at the end of the season it is found that the out-turn is in excess of this figure. You will however understand the difficulty of framing an estimate of this nature, and how unfavourable weather in the remaining part of the year might alter prospects, but I have been anxious to place the information at your disposal as early as possible, and have framed my calculations in the belief that nothing will now occur to damage the crop before it is harvested.

My estimate then of the crop of 1874-75 is as follows :—

Hingunghat crop	35,000 Bales.
Berar crop	285,000 „
Nerbudda Valley crop	10,000 „
Total....	330,000

As regards the quality of the crop it is yet almost too early to speak. The plants are strong and healthy and the staple should be good, but the weather is showery and unsettled looking. Where I am now encamped the first of the crop has been already slightly stained. The damage up to date is trifling, but the bolls are ripening daily, and a series of showers over the country at this time will certainly do harm. The weather today is brighter and we must hope for the best, but until the clouds disappear there must be some uneasiness.

You will, I am sure, learn with pleasure that the Khandeish cotton, which caused so much trouble to buyers in Oomraotee last season, has to a great extent disappeared. It is still to be found mixed with other varieties in certain villages, but steps are now being taken to supply fresh seed in all such cases, and it will, I hope, be entirely eradicated from the district before next sowing season. The quantity of it that has been grown this season is so small in proportion to other varieties that it will probably be seldom detected by buyers, but we are naturally alive to the necessity of getting rid of every seed of so worthless a variety, and I am glad to say that last year's experience has shown the farmers that their own cotton brings a higher price and is the most valuable of the two.

The light rainfall last season was unfavorable for the American cotton which failed entirely in many fields. The desire to cultivate it has in consequence subsided, and in the Akola district, where alone separate returns have been kept, the cultivation has fallen from 40,000 to 7339 acres. This state of things is not to be regretted, for putting out of the question the way in which the better quality of American cotton was annulled by its admixture with other varieties, I feel very sure that it would have been unwise to encourage the adoption of a cotton which, though doing well with a plentiful rainfall, almost totally collapses in a dry season.—I have, &c.,

A. J. Dunlop,
Asst. Commr. in charge of Cotton Statistics for the Central Provinces & Berar.

CAPTAIN STAMMERS.

When Captain Stammers came to woo,
His tongue began to falter,
He asked me to become his Ju—
His Julia at the altar.
And then, to make the matter worse,
He ended his confession,
By asking if I'd mind a curs—
A cursory digression.
Because some people thought a stam—
A stammer imperfection.
Should I consider it a dam—
A damaging objection?
He thought that while proposing now
'Twas proper to reveal it,
Because he'd look so like a cow—
A coward to conceal it.
A plain gold ring he longed to buy,
If I would not subjure it;
He only hoped that I might di—
Direct him to procure it.
If I'd be his, the best of men
To be he would endeavour,
And he'd cons der me his ben—
His benefactress ever!
And then he said—and heaved a sigh,
As it in deep dejection—
He fear'd he could not hit my i—
Ideal of perfection.
And then he knelt upon the grass
Once more his suit pursuing,
So then I owned I was an ass—
Assistant to his wooing?

INDIAN NEWS.

The Ooty Poisoning Case.—The trial of Mrs. Penn's ayah, on a charge of murder, has created considerable sensation at Ooty. We learn that the Assessors brought in a verdict of "not guilty," but the Judge, Mr. Cockerell, did not agree in this verdict, and in the exercise of his discretionary power, sentenced the prisoner to death. An appeal is to be made to th High Court.—*Madras Mail*

A Brutal Murder in Calcutta.—About a week ago a murder of a shocking nature was committed at Howrah by the uncle of a young Mahomedan widow. It appears that the deceased owned a few "beegahs" of land lying contiguous to the land belonging to her uncle, and the latter, in order to incorporate it with his own property objected to her contracting a second marriage, but her maternal aunt without the defendant's knowledge got her married. The defendant, on the following day while the male villagers were engaged at prayers in the mosque, armed himself with a hatchet, went to the aunt's house and commenced belabouring her with it until she fell down insensible. Thinking that she was dead he left her and ran into the house of his niece, whom he also commenced belabouring in the same manner when her mother ran and seized him, enabling the daughter to escape to the house of her aunt whom she found lying in a pool of blood. Seeing this she fainted and fell senseless on her aunt's body. The defendant followed her and with the same hatchet killed her with two strokes. The aunt, however, was removed to the Howrah Hospital by the police. Very little hopes are entertained of her recovery. The defendant had absconded, but was arrested a couple of days after.—*Indian Daily News.*

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

HYDERABAD CITY RACES.—1874-75.

STEWARDS.

Mookoodum Jung Bahadoor — Kum-Kum-ood Dowlah (Garlub Jung Bahadoor)
Burruck Jung Bahadoor — Jamadar Joonath Khan
Colonel Hackett — M H Wilkinson, Esqr
Major A H E Campbell — Noel H L Woods, Esqr
Capt J Boardman — Henry Ogelvie, Esqr
Capt Ahmed Abdoola — G H Farrell, Esqr

C B Dunlop, Esqr, Hon Secretary.

1ST DAY, SATURDAY, 19TH DECEMBER 1874.

The Hyderabad Hurdle Race.

First Race.—A Purse value Rs. 400. A Hurdle race for all horses. Winners once 7 lbs, offener 12 lbs. extra. 1½ mile and a distance, over six flights of hurdles.

Entrance 15th November 1874..... Rs. 25.
„ 15th December 1874..... „ 50.

The Pony Hurdle Race.

Second Race.—Rs. 150 from the fund. For all Ponies (Arabs excepted) Catch weights. Entrance Rs. 5. To be entered by noon the day before the race. Distance 1 mile.

The Deccan Gold Cup.

Third Race.—A piece of Plate value Rs 1,000, presented by H H the Nizam's Government; with Rs 500 in specie added from the fund. For Maiden Arabs. Winners once 3 lbs, twice 5 lbs., thrice or oftener 7 lbs. Maidens of the meeting allowed 3 lbs. Weight for age. Distance 1½ mile.

Entrance 15th November 1874.....Rs 25
„ 15th December 1874.....Rs 50

Sir Salar Jung's Cup.

Fourth Race.—A Cup value Rs. 750, presented by His Excellency Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor. For all horses. Winners of races value Rs. 750 and upwards, once 5 lbs., twice 8 lbs., three times or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners of races of less value, once 2 lbs., twice 3 lbs., three times or oftener 5 lbs. extra. Weight for age and class. Distance 1½ mile.

Entrance 15th November 1874..... Rs. 25
„ 15th December 1874..... „ 50

2ND DAY, TUESDAY, 22ND DECEMBER 1874.

The Civilians' Cup.

First Race.—A Cup value Rs. 750, with Rs. 250 in specie, presented by the Civilians in H. H. the Nizam's Service. A Steeple Chase. Winners once 7 lbs, twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra, winners of Steeplechases, or Hurdle Races at Moulali a special additional penalty of 3 lbs. for each race won. Weight for age and class raised 28 lbs. Distance 2½ mile.

Entrance 15th November 1874 ..... Rs. 25.
„ 15th December 1874 ..... „ 50.

The Sudr-ul-Mham's Cup.

Second Race.—A Purse value Rs. 750 presented by the Sudr-ul-Mhams of H. H. the Nizam's Government. A handicap for all Horses. Handicap to be made by noon the 19th December and declarations by noon the day before the race. Distance 1½ mile.

Entrance 15th November 1874 .....Rs. 25.
„ 15th December 1874 ..... „ 50.

The Arabian Purse.

Third Race.—Value Rs. 750 presented by the Arab Jemadars residing in Hyderabad. A Handicap for all Arabs. Terms the same as the Sudr-ul Mham's Purse.

The Charger Stakes.

Fourth Race.—A Purse value Rs. 250. For all Chargers owned by Subscribers to the Races, who are Officers of H. H the Nizam's Regular Force. For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 28 lbs. ½ mile.

Entrance 15th November 1874 ..... Rs. 20
„ 15th December 1874..... „ 40.

3RD DAY, THURSDAY, 24TH DECEMBER 1874.

The Utter Dan.

First Race.—A piece of Plate value Rs. 400 presented by the Nawab Shums-ool-Oomrah Bahadoor—Kober Bahadoor. A Handicap for all Arabs. Forced for Winners at Rs 50 for each race won. Open to losers at Rs. 25 p. p. 1½ Mile.

The Changari Dan.

Second Race.—A piece of Plate value Rs. 400 presented by the Nawab Vikar-ool-Oomrah Bahadoor. A Handicap for all Horses except Arabs. Forced for winners at Rs 50 for each race won. Open to losers at Rs 25 p.p. 1½ mile.

The Stand Plate.

Third Race.—A Cup value Rs 500, a Handicap for all horses the property of Residents in H H the Nizam's Dominions that have not run in 1st Class races at Moulalli meeting. 1 mile.

Entrance.....Rs 40 P.P.

Entrances for these Handicaps to be made by 9 A.M. the 2nd day of the meeting. Declarations to start by noon the day before the race.

The Hyderabad Plate.

Fourth Race.—A Cup value Rs. 500 for all Arabs. Weights for age and inches. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Maidens of the day 10 lbs. Horses entered in this race must be the property of Residents in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions.

Entrances 1st December ..... Rs. 40 P. P.

RULES.

1. Calcutta Turf Club Rules (local Rules excepted.) Decision of the Stewards final on all points.

2. All except aged horses and aged galloways will be aged and measured by the Stewards on a date to be fixed by them not more than 10 days before the Meeting. The Stewards reserve to themselves the right of accepting or rejecting all certificates of age produced before the race.

3. All declarations to start are to be made to the Secretary at Chudderghaut by noon the day previous to each Race.

4. Races to which Rs. 400 and upwards from the Fund, or from private donation is given are to be considered first class races: three horses from *bona fide* different stables, and on different interests, to start, or the cup, purse, or added money will be withheld, save when otherwise specified in terms of race.

5. Horses running in these races, will not be allowed to start for a second class race. Races to which less public money than Rs. 400 is given, and Steeple-chases, and Hurdle Races, will be considered second class races, and horses running in them, will not be allowed to start for a first class race.

6. All Officers' chargers must have been ridden on five parades previous to the Races.

7. Gentlemen starting horses for 1st class races to pay Rs. 50 less. Second class races Rs. 25, to the Fund. Subscribers of less than Rs 10 will not be admitted to the Stand or enclosures, or allowed to take part in the lotteries. No forced subscription for Poor races.

8. The Winners of each Race except Ponies are to pay Rs. 5 to the fund. The Winners of each Lottery are to pay 10 per cent on gross amount of Tickets to the fund.

9. A course fee of Rs. 5 will be charged for every horse cantering or galloping on the course, and that must be paid to the Secretary on the first day the horse exhibits a gallops thereon. This rule will come into force from the 1st November 1874.

10. Horses landed in India within 12 months of the meeting allowed 3 lbs: within 8 months 5 lbs. except in handicaps.

11. Halles Sicca Currency, payments to or by parties at a distance to be reckoned at market rates.

12. Any person lodging an objection will be required to deposit Rs. 50 in the hands of the Secretary, which will be forfeited if the objection be decided as frivolous.

13. European Professional Jockies are to carry 7 lbs. extra.

14. The fee for ageing, or measuring, or both, namely Rs. 5, must be sent with the horse, otherwise he will not be aged or measured.

15. All applications for stabling, and sites for tents, to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, not later than 15th November, in order that arrangements may be made for the required number of stalls for horses and servants, and for forage, &c.

16. Hurdle and Steeple-chase races to be run under Grand National rules.

Hyderabad Deccan, October 1874.

All communications regarding these Races to be addressed to

The Honorary Secretary
Hyderabad City Races,
Hyderabad—Deccan.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, fanchon, and a Soothing Refreshment after late evening. N B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

A FASTING GIRL.

(*Times*, October 22.)

The German papers have for some months been discussing the case of Louise Lateau, the fasting girl referred to in a telegram from our Prussian Correspondent published in *The Times* of yesterday, and who has been declared to possess miraculous gifts by a number of the Roman Catholic newspapers. A correspondent writing from Jena, gives the following information about her :—"At the meeting of German naturalists and physicians recently held in Breslau, Professor Virchow delivered a speech on a subject which has made no small sensation in many parts of Germany. Some three years ago a book appeared, entitled 'Louise Lateau, sa Vie ses Extases, et ses Stigmates.' Not much notice was at first taken of it. This year, however, a pamphlet was published by Professor Rohling, of the Academy in Munster, entitled 'Louise Lateau, die Stigmatisirte von Bois d'Haine.' The work has reached its ninth edition, and 50,000 copies have passed into circulation. It states that the young woman to which it refers was born in Bois d'Haine, in the diocese of Fournais, a Walloon district of Belgium. In her childhood she suffered much from illness, and showed extraordinary zeal in the performance of her religious duties. In 1866 she became subject to ecstasies, of which we shall afterwards speak, and two years later, on the 21st of April, 1868, on a Friday, just at the time when she had completed her noviciate in the third Order of Saint Francis of Assisi, stigmata—that is to say, marks representing the wounds of Christ—made their appearance on her body. They were 'received by her just similar as signs were by Saint Francis and other saints. They first appeared as red places on the skin, out of which afterwards blood issued. On the first Friday there were bleedings (Blutumgen) on her left side, the following Friday there were similar bleedings from her feet and from her hands. Eventually, on the 25th of September, spots appeared on her brow which one could recognize as decidedly similar to those a crown of thorns would produce. We have stated that she had become subject to ecstasies, generally occuring on Fridays, and these still continue. While under these influences she loses all sensibility for the outer world. It is stated that she cannot even feel electric shocks. She has extraordinary visions. More recently she has found sleep and food unnecessary to existence, and we are informed that for the last three years she has only eaten a wafer daily and drunk two spoonfuls of water weekly. During all this time she has never slept. Such are the facts which have been gravely recorded in the pamphlet, and the fact that it is written by a professor,' who declares himself unable to explain the phenomena, has brought the story under the notice of a class of persons who are not likely to attach importance to contemporary miracles. Professor Rohling did not feel satisfied with the success of his pamphlet. He wrote to professor Virchow as to a great physiologist, to ask him his opinion about this very remarkable phenomena. In this letter he remarked that the Catholic Apologetics lay down the principle that a phenomenon may only thus be treated as a miracle when science has proved unable to explain it according to fixed incontrovertible laws. The *Germania*, a leading paper of the extreme Roman Catholic party, is so convinced that a miracle has occurred that it also appeals to Professor Virchow. It asks him why he does not make the phenomena the subject of careful study, and tells him he would find an occupation in the examination of this case as likely to promote the interests of science as anything he could do in Sweden or Norway; referring, no doubt, to his presence at an Archæological Congress at Stockholm. This, however, is not Professor Virchow's opinion. He treats the case as one of a class familiar to him. He does not think it would be of so much service to science as the *Germania* believes to visit Bois d'Haine. He has been 16 or 17 years physician to the department for sick prisoners at Berlin, and knows very many kinds of simulation. One case which came under his notice of ceasing to take nourishment, in which the whole supply of food was consumed in an extraordinary manner. 'It has given him,' he says, 'the greatest trouble, even perfectly organized as his hospital is, to trace out the tricks and shifts to which such persons as Louise Lateau resort.' Still, despite all the annoyance likely to result, he said he would not object to receive the girl into his establishment, and that he would look carefully into her case, which he admits has become of serious importance, now that the *colportage* is still carrying thousands of pamphlets on the subject into every village of the Rhine, and a great part of the country is in a ferment about it."

NOTICES.

WHAT TO GIVE AS WEDDING PRESENTS.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
OF CALCUTTA,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY invite attention to the following List of Useful and Ornamental Articles as being most suitable and fashionable Wedding Presents.

SILVER PLATE—A complete set for 12 persons of solid Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, fitted in Case Rs. 820. Silver Dessert Knives and Forks for twelve in Cases Rs. 200 to Rs. 400. Breakfast Services consisting of Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Sugar Basin and Cream Ewer Rs. 500. Queen Pattern, Silver Salt Cellars, such as Shells, Tubs, &c., Rs. 75 to Rs. 150 in sets of four. Muffineers, Owl and other curio-s Patterns, Rs. 40 to Rs. 75. Muffineers, Silver and Gold, of Cashmere Manufacture, Rs. 36 to Rs. 40. Silver Salv-rs 8 inches Rs. 65 to Rs. 120, 12 inches to 18 inches Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. Silver Tea Trays with Handles Rs. 400 to Rs. 800. Silver Napkin Rings Rs. 28 to Rs. 30 per pair. Claret Jugs, Silver Rs. 150 to Rs. 300. Engraved Glass Claret Jugs with silver Mounts Rs. 45 to Rs. 120. Beer Mugs and Tankards Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. Plain or Engraved Silver Tumblers Rs. 40 to Rs. 60. Silver Goblets Rs. 30 to Rs. 50. Silver Flowers and Fruit Stands Rs. 300 to Rs. 600. Silver Inkstands Rs. 100 to Rs. 400. Butter Dishes Rs. 165 to Rs. 250. Silver Fish Carvers in cases Rs. 120 to Rs. 165. Silver Mounted "Lambeth" and "Toma Cotta" Mugs Rs. 32 to Rs. 70. Cashmere Silver Goods, viz.:—Claret Jug Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. Surroys Rs. 300 to Rs. 400. Tea and Coffee Pots Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. Salvers Rs. 120. Mug-Rs. 100 to Rs. 135. Napkin Rings, &c., Rs. 28. Wedding Beakers, Silver and Parcel gilt in Cases Rs. 70 to Rs. 120 per pair. Silver Cigar Cases Rs. 50 to Rs. 80. Silver Mounted Leather Cigar Cases Rs. 30 to Rs. 80.

ORDERS ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Intending Purchasers residing in the other Presidencies, the Deccan, Scinde, Central Provinces, or any other part of India, will be supplied with Illustrated and Priced Catalogues, or, to meet special cases, with Drawings and Estimates, on application by letter. These orders will receive prompt attention, and in instances where the selection of articles is left to the discretion of Messrs. Hamilton and Co., the interests of the purchasers will be scrupulously regarded.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, SOUR ERUCTATION, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.
JOYCE'S DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns, Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
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EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Eustonroad, London."—See article in *Gassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

and only in ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.
Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.

"THE TERAI HAT."
A SOFT HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.
Can be folded and closely packed without damage.
Especially adapted for travelling purposes.
MESSRS. ANDRE, HATTERS,
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Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," highly recommended by HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LATE EARL MAYO.
THE Right Honourable EARL WICKLOW.
Col. H. RAMSAY, Commissioner of Kumaon, N.W. Provinces.
Lieut.-Col. THOS. BAUGH, Almorah, N. W. Provinces.
Major OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.
Forwarded retail post free to any part of India, price 23s. 6d.
Trade Orders promptly attended to.

Sir,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,
Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of "L. S."
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
14. Rampart Row, W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WINES.
G. PRELLER AND CO.'S
EXCELLENT CLARETS,
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 40 per Dozen.
ASHBURNER'S
AMONTILLADO SHERRY,
Rupees 24. The Best Sherry Imported into Bombay.
A. COLLINS'
CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.
RUPEES 30.
A Wine that sells freely in Calcutta at Rs. 40 per dozen.
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Rampart Row.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner	..	..	Rs. 30	per doz.	qts.
Laubenheimer	..	..	15	„	„
Steinvein	..	..	20	„	„
Liebfraumilch	..	..	20	„	„
CLARETS—Chateau Leoville	..	..	24	„	„
Chateau Lafite	..	..	36	„	„
Vray Canon	..	..	18	„	„
STAR OF INDIA PALE ALE—Rs. 5 per doz. Quarts, in 4 doz. Cases.					
Do. do. Rs. 3 per doz. Pints, in 8 doz. Cases.					
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per Case of 1 doz. qts.					
Ditto		„ 26	„	2 doz. pts.	

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, 27th January 1874. Rampart Row, Fort.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane :—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at	Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs.	25 per dozen.
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	..	20 „
Do. Vino de Pasto	..	29 „
J. Sandbach & Son's	...Rs. 17 &	24 „
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal	..	24 „
M. F. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry	..	26 „
PORT CARBONELL	..	24 „
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils	.. Pts.	23 „
Do.	.. Qts.	45 „
Do.	Magnums	88 „
Arthur H. Browning's	.. Qts.	30 „
J. Sandbach and Son's	..	20 „
Do. do.	.. Pts.	11 „
Do.	Margaux	17 „
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe	..	14 „
Do.	Margaux	17 „

Also, Messrs. PLASKETT & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co. :—
SHERRY, &.....Rs. 25 per dozen.
Ditto .....„ 15 „
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Bombay, 21st August 1874.

WINES AND SPIRITS.
TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Direct shipments are now made
ONLY TO THE TRADE.
PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK, CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained
IN BOMBAY,
From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.
Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.
MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is tak n. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or n any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE,
THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS YEAR
WILL CLOSE ON
15TH NOVEMBER 1874,
and in order to secure the advantage of this year's entry to the Profit Scheme, Proposals should be lodged with the Agents on or before that date. The next Division of Profits, being the Ninth, will take place in 1875.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,264,648, deriving The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every Five Years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)
MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV